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NEW YORK.

[illegible]dden and Mysterious Disappearance of Tweed.

[illegible] and Speculations as to His Whereabouts.

[illegible]ly Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TWEED DISAPPEARS.

[illegible] YORK, Dec. 27.—The whereabouts of [illegible] is still the absorbing theme in political [illegible] circles. All sorts of rumors con[illegible] to be circulated. His friends yet insist that [illegible] or near the city, and will appear when [illegible] of securing proper bail. Most persons be[illegible] has fled, and has no intention of return[illegible] that his departure is the result of long medi[illegible] and careful planning. Stories of Tweed's [illegible] in the Metropolitan Hotel, his family [illegible], Mrs. McMullin's house, in Fifth ave[illegible] the house of friends in Jersey, are, so [illegible] can be ascertained, without [illegible]. It is thought by many [illegible] Brennan knows Tweed's [illegible] place, and is in collusion with him in fact, [illegible] his imprisonment; that the statements [illegible] are searching for Tweed to take [illegible] custody are merely a pretext to deceive [illegible]munity. The probabilities of the Boss' [illegible] bail seems growing less and less, and a [illegible] of Tammanyites say he will have to run [illegible] if he has not already, unless he be willing [illegible] prison. The reports of this morning that [illegible] put everything out of his hands, and that [illegible] property which can be legally at [illegible] appear confirmed by later intelli[illegible] declared to be trustworthy. This [illegible] rumors are afloat that Tweed went to [illegible] last night, and intends to sail for Europe [illegible] Montreal. Some of the sporting fraternity [illegible] wager two to one that he won't be seen [illegible] twelve months. The general impression [illegible] has very little chance of securing the [illegible] amount of bail, and every hour [illegible] absence reduces his chances; that he will [illegible] more likely to run away than be com[illegible] to prison. He is said to have sworn that [illegible] shall never have the latter satisfac[illegible] and that flight is almost the only refuge now [illegible]. Fresh rumors are constantly set afloat [illegible] by the Reformers, to confuse the [illegible] and baulk private vigilance, to the [illegible] that he has been arrested, has surrendered [illegible] has been consigned to Ludlow Street [illegible] has secured new bondsmen; but up to the [illegible] hour nothing more positive is known of [illegible] than was known at dusk. Even his rela[illegible] and friends do not pretend that he will be [illegible] for two or three days.

MR. HACKETT'S ILLNESS.

[illegible] hope is entertained of the actor, J. [illegible] Hackett's recovery. It is stated that his phy[illegible] gave him up several days ago, as his [illegible] is in the region of the heart. Hackett has [illegible] of at least one million of dollars, and [illegible] will leave a large sum to found a home [illegible] indigent and invalid actors, to be located in [illegible] this city, and to be called the Hackett [illegible]. His son, Recorder Hackett, has been [illegible] at his father's bedside of late.

MONEY.

[illegible] stringency in the money market continued [illegible]. The rates to government bond dealers [illegible] per cent currency to 7 per cent gold, and [illegible] brokers, 1-8 to 3-16 per diem for turning [illegible]. Later in the day these rates were slightly [illegible]. The pressure renders it almost impossi[illegible] sell commercial paper, as those who would [illegible] prefer to get the high rates obtained [illegible].

GOLD

[illegible] at 109½, and advanced to 109⅜, but at the [illegible] the price had fallen off to 108⅞. The rates [illegible] for carrying were 1-32, 7, 3-64, 3-32, 1-16, and [illegible].

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

[illegible] higher on the active investment demand, [illegible] increase in volume daily. The offerings of [illegible] bonds to the Treasury, to-day, were [illegible]. Central Pacific bonds closed at [illegible] and Unions at 92½ to 93 for firsts; 79½ [illegible] land grants; 82½ to 83 for incomes, and [illegible] for stock.

THE JANUARY INTEREST.

[illegible] Assistant Treasurer announced to-day that [illegible] interest on the public debt due January 1, [illegible] would be paid at his office on and after to[illegible] without rebate.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

[illegible] dull at 109@109½ for prime banker's 60-[illegible].

THE STOCK MARKET

[illegible] closing weak with a decline ranging [illegible] ½ per cent from the highest prices of [illegible]. Most short contracts were closed up [illegible] yesterday's advance, and the market now is [illegible] sustaining influence. Many bull opera[illegible] have realized their profits and have with[illegible] for the present. The dealings were small [illegible].

BREADSTUFFS.

[illegible] inquiry for flour was more general, and the [illegible] was firm. The demand was more active [illegible] Provinces and West Indies, but high for [illegible]. At the close there was a still better tone [illegible] inquiry. Wheat was in moderate demand, [illegible] was no pressure to sell. Prices were [illegible] in the absence of business. The de[illegible] was chiefly for milling. Corn is without [illegible]. The demand is light, and mainly for the [illegible].

[To the Associated Press.]

SUMMARY OF YESTERDAY'S NEWS.

[illegible] YORK, Dec. 27.—The *Tribune* says it has [illegible] information that Tweed has fled, and is [illegible] rapid flight from the country, or skulks [illegible] concealed from the Sheriff's officers [illegible] bondsmen come forward to save him [illegible] imprisonment. This statement of the *Tri*[illegible] based on the fact that Terence Far[illegible] reported to have given a notification to the [illegible] withdrawal from Tweed's bail bond; [illegible] neither Hugh Hastings nor Jay Gould [illegible] attempt to see the examination required [illegible] in the sums which they have offered [illegible]. When Tweed learned of Farley's in[illegible] as above, it is said that he disappeared [illegible], or he would have slept last night in [illegible] Prison. He was at his office in Duane[illegible] about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but [illegible] disappeared, and, as the *Tribune* as[illegible] up to 1 o'clock last night he had not been [illegible] by those who sought him.

[illegible] Richard M., of the Metropolitan, [illegible] himself as a bondsman in place of [illegible] Farley, and it is stated that Charles G. [illegible] Water Register, and Charles Devlin will [illegible] the place of Gould and Hastings. The ex[illegible] of sureties continues to-day, and it [illegible] several days before all the sureties are [illegible].

[illegible] probable that the counsel for the people [illegible] move to attach Tweed's property, and [illegible] an application has been made to restrain [illegible] from disposing of his property, and it is [illegible] that Tweed's lawyers are about to move [illegible] this application denied.

[illegible] YORK, Dec. 27—9 P. M.—At a late hour [illegible] the Sheriff had failed to discover [illegible] whereabouts of Tweed, though a large num[illegible] deputies are active in the search. His [illegible] that their father is in the city, and [illegible] had an interview with him to-day. [illegible] for his arrest were put in the hands of [illegible] by Terence Farley.

[illegible] that Tweed was arrested and con[illegible] at the Metropolitan Hotel is untrue.

[illegible] YORK, Dec. 27—11 p. m.—It is believed [illegible] is still in the city, though he has not been [illegible]. To-morrow is fixed as the last day [illegible] his bondsmen can justify.

[illegible] Sheriff O'Brien was a witness before the [illegible] jury yesterday.

[illegible] indictment was returned to-day in the case [illegible] of Mr. Newkirk, in the Jefferson [illegible] prison.

[illegible] of the indictment of Mayor Hall is [illegible], and it is stated that the paper has [illegible] to the jury for some correction, [illegible] be ready for presentation.

[illegible] Hagan, musician and publisher of the [illegible], died to-day of heart disease.

[illegible] adjourned examination of Bank Examiner [illegible], charged with receiving bribes from [illegible] Bank, was continued to-day.

[illegible] meeting of the National Association [illegible] the interests of the Trotting Turf, [illegible] to-day, George H. Smith, presiding, to [illegible] evidence for decision on disputed points [illegible] year. The session continues to-mor[illegible].

[illegible] property of the New York Printing Com[illegible] seized by the Sheriff on a suit [illegible] by the Ocean Bank, on a protested note, [illegible] at public auction on Friday, Jan. 5.

[illegible] of Democratic voters, under [illegible], commenced in the sev[illegible] of the city last evening, their object [illegible] the names of all men who are [illegible] and who from their enrollment, will [illegible] have a voice in the political pri[illegible].

[illegible] when a coal train was within three [illegible] of Lackawaxen, on the Hones[illegible] of the Erie Railway, one of the rocks [illegible] of the road, weighing many hundred [illegible] down and lodged on the railroad [illegible] ahead of the approaching train, [illegible] pretty fast. The engineer, D. [illegible] and the fireman, John Schultz, were [illegible] the engine, the latter being thrown [illegible] and instantly killed, while the engi[illegible] only slightly injured. The locomotive [illegible] completely wrecked. The center of the train [illegible] into the air, forming, for an in[illegible] pyramid, then fifteen cars went [illegible] the embankment forty feet to the [illegible].

[illegible] hundred and twenty thousand tons of [illegible] was sold to-day, showing a decline [illegible] prices: Lump, $2.42½@2.47½; steam[illegible]; grate, $4.00@4.05; egg, $4.00[illegible]; chestnut, $3.87½@4.02½.

[illegible] Counsel O'Gorman states that he [illegible] for the removal of James M. [illegible] and Hugh Smith as Commissioners of [illegible] of Riverside Park, on account of [illegible] from the city. These gentlemen [illegible] themselves to await the [illegible] action of the grand jury.

[illegible] reported that Charles O'Conor [illegible] his connection with the prose[illegible] suits when Attorney General [illegible]. Barlow, however, says [illegible] to have O'Conor's aid.

[illegible] N. Y., Dec. 27.—Judge Learned has de[illegible] to continue the injunction re[illegible] from disposing of his property [illegible] the Miner case brought in a ver[illegible] at 1 o'clock to-night. Judge [illegible]

Benedict's charge indicated that the evidence of detectives, and of Cole, a man just released from custody, should be received with caution, and Colonel Whitley could only be justified in extending freedom from prosecution of Cole in the event of millers conviction.

The steamer Cuba, hence for Liverpool, while going down the lower bay, this morning, struck on the Knolls, where she now remains. The Coast Wrecking Company have sent a steamer to her assistance.

The steamer Silesia, which left Hamburg on the 13th of December, was detained by fog, and did not leave Havana until the 23d of December. The Silesia cannot be expected consequently before the 2d or 3d of January.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WORK HOUSE TEAM MISSING.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Washington thieves celebrated last evening by stealing a double wagon and horses, used in conveying prisoners to the Work House, from in front of the Police Court during the session of the court. The team has not yet been found.

HOSPITAL STEWARDS' CLAIMS.

A number of hospital stewards are still trying to recover money due them under the law passed for their relief. They seem to think Secretary Belknap can get them out of the trouble that Judge Misservey, of Iowa, and L. C. Ingersoll, of Chicago, got them into. The Secretary, however, was powerless in the matter, after the stewards neglected his advice to have nothing to do with claim agents.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Kentucky National Bank of Louisville, Ky., with a capital of $250,000, and the Second National Bank of Aurora, Ill., with a capital of $100,000, were to-day authorized to commence business.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SWEET.

General Sweet, of Illinois, entered upon his duties to-day as First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

INDIAN COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

The Board of Indian Commissioners have presented their report to President Grant. It gives a cheerful view of the peace policy. In the purchase of Indian supplies and other measures they have saved about $1,000,000.

CATACAZY.

Catacazy is now in Washington, closing up his business. A letter from Berlin, just received here, says he was obliged to leave Hanover, after great difficulty, for incompatibility of one kind or other.

THE JANUARY INTEREST.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day commenced the payment, without rebate, of the interest due the 1st of January on United States bonds.

MAIL SERVICE ORDERED.

The Postmaster General to-day ordered a mail service on the Lake Shore & Tuscara was Valley Railroad, from Ransomville to Guilford, Ohio, from January 15 next, and on the Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Railroad, from Mattoon to Marrowbone, Ill., six times a week from January 1. Mail service is extended on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, from Marysville to Hanover, Kansas.

ILLINOIS.

Payment of Interest on State Indebtedness—Payment to the Chicago City Comptroller on Account of the Canal Lien—Other Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 27.—Hon. E. N. Bates, State Treasurer, starts for New York, to-morrow, where he will remain a week or longer, paying interest on the State bonds which are not yet due or payable, and also to pay the interest due on city, county and township bonds, which were issued for and in aid of railroads, &c. The interest due on the State indebtedness will amount to only about $37,000, while that on city, county, and township bonds will foot up $150,000, making about $200,000 to be paid out by the State Treasurer on the January installment of interest.

George Taylor, Comptroller of the city of Chicago, was here to-day, and received from the State Treasurer the State bonds, amounting to $250,000, as part pay of the lien of said city on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and referred to in my despatch to THE TRIBUNE of the 21st inst.

Hon. Henry Sherill and Baker Knox, of Big Grove, Kendall County, were, to-day, appointed and commissioned by the Governor as Directors of the Joliet, Newark & Mendota Railroad, under and by the provisions of an act of the General Assembly in force April 16, 1869.

Pursuant to the provisions of the laws of the State, under which the St. Ignatius College, of Chicago, was incorporated, its annual report was filed with the Secretary of State to-day. This report shows that the assets of the college are $350,000. Its liabilities $150,000. It has 160 students, and eight professors and officers.

The Aldine Lithographing Company, of Chicago, capital stock $15,000, filed a certificate of organization to-day.

Opening Session of the State Teachers' Association, at Dixon.

DIXON, Ill., Dec. 27.—The opening session of the State Teachers' Association, yesterday, was devoted to an exchange of information regarding the educational facts in different parts of the State.

In the afternoon President J. H. Blodgett's address set forth some of the dangers surrounding the system of free schools, and the need of a wider comprehension of the work of education, and the various agencies besides the school that go to form the character. It was given as a startling fact, full of social danger, that a boy can more easily enter one of the learned professions than gain the masterly knowledge of a trade. Need of broader culture, need of a better estimate of material, social and moral forces, need of new devotion by teachers, were urged.

Colonel Potter occupied the evening with a well prepared address on the power of an idea, largely illustrated by the history of Buddhism, and applied in the need of moral culture.

The division into sections this morning brought out much valuable discussion, based on various important papers or exercises, by Miss Paddock, of the Cook County Normal School; an oral instruction in the primary reading, by Professor Cook, of Normal; natural sciences, by E. P. Frost, of Peoria; and mathematics, by Professor Metcalf, of Normal.

This afternoon Hon. N. Bateman gave a complete history of the present state of school legislation in the State, and Edwards, of Normal; Roots, of Tamaroa, and Senator Woodard, of Chicago, each spoke at considerable length, altogether indicating a very harmonious feeling between the Superintendent, the teachers, and the Legislature as represented in its educational committees. The subject will be resumed to-morrow.

Over 300 are here. Many have been detained or turned back by the breaking of rails in the cold snap. A freight train wrecked a dozen cars between Amboy and Mendota, this morning, and the passengers were exchanged around the break.

The Missouri Association sent telegraphic greetings, which were duly responded to.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

Report of the Testimony Taken Yesterday.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—In the Wharton trial, to-day, Frances D. Cleary, of the firm of Lattimer & Cleary, Washington, D. C., was called and sworn as the first witness for the defence. He remembers the interview at his office, on the 24th of June last, with General Ketchum and Mr. Carusi. The day was excessively hot, and General Ketchum seemed to be suffering from heat. Mr. Cleary testified that General Ketchum deposited the full amount of the purchase money for his house on June 13.

Emen Dedricken, colored, was sworn. Was living with Mrs. Wharton when General Ketchum died. Remembers when he arrived there. Waited at the tea-table that night, when General Ketchum and Mrs. Chubb took tea. General Ketchum ate very heartily, and spoke as if he had to make up for two meals. He certainly took three cups of coffee, if not four, but will not say four positively. He ate five or six biscuit; ate of all on the table except bread. During the General's illness there were a great many persons in and about the house. Several times servants came in to bring things for Mrs. VanNess. The closets and refrigerator were not kept locked. The medicines were kept in the washstand in Mrs. Wharton's room in the second story, which was then kept locked, and witness had free access to the washstand, and parts of the house. Saw the vial or bottle introduced into court by Dr. Williams. Had seen it before it was shown her by Susan, she thinks on Tuesday. Being questioned about the vials and medicines kept in the washstand, witness said paragoric and arnica and Jamaica ginger were kept there. Adjourned.

Weather Report.

PEORIA, Dec. 27.—This is the coldest day of the season, the mercury standing five degrees below zero. The Illinois River is frozen over at and below the bridge, for the first time in the history of the river. The river has been flowing up stream for the past few days, caused by the creeks below pouring in greater volumes of water.

CLEAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Dec. 27.—The the thermometer to-day is thirteen degrees below zero. We have about ten inches of snow, and the sleighing is the best for years.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 27.—The anticipated snow storm of last night proved a failure. This morning was bright, clear, and intensely cold, the mercury marking seven degrees below zero, and moderating but very little during the day.

A Pittsburgh despatch says: "The weather has again turned very cold, and the prospects for navigation are not so favorable. The rivers are all open but full of floating ice, and it is feared that the cold, freezing weather will close them up again. Even if they should not close again there will not be water enough to let out the coal fleet by the time the ice runs out. The ice has done considerable damage. Quite a number of coal barges laid up between here and Steubenville are reported as having been cut down."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The barometer will probably continue to rise on Thursday, with northwesterly winds backing to the north in New England and Middle States, and northwesterly winds in the Southern and Gulf States. Southeasterly winds with threatening weather will develop in the northwest. Clear and pleasant weather will prevail very generally east of the Mississippi. Brisk but not dangerous winds are anticipated for this evening.

The South Carolina Ku-Klux Trials.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 27.—In the United States Court, to-day, Mr. Stanberry moved for a new trial in the case of Mitchell, on the ground that the Ku-Klux conspiracy culminated March 6, 1871, and was sought to be punished by a law enacted April 20, 1871. He also moved for arrest by indictment on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the Ku-Klux acts. The cases of Brown and Miller, alleged Ku-Klux, were taken up, and Brown pleaded guilty.

FOREIGN.

The Income Tax Proposition Defeated in the French Assembly.

Valmaseda's Ultimatum to the Cuban Insurgents.

Gold and Diamond Stories from Southern Africa.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—A bulletin to-day reports that the Prince of Wales passed a quiet night, but that his convalescence is retarded by a painful affection above his left hip, accompanied by feverishness. No inquietude is felt, but regret and disappointment at the slowness of his recovery are generally expressed.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Her Majesty Queen Victoria left Windsor for Sandringham in a special train at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

France.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The Minister of the Interior proposes to increase the stringency of the laws and regulations for the control of the press. It is understood that his intentions have the approval of the President.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—General Sherman and Lieutenant Grant, son of President Grant, are expected to arrive in this city to-morrow.

In the National Assembly, to-day, the proposed income tax was again under discussion. Minister of Finance, Pouyer Quertier, spoke in opposition to the measure, which he denounced as arbitrary and inquisitorial. The speaker cited Lord Brougham and President Grant in support of this remark. In the course of some allusions to England, the Minister asserted that she was only a free trader where there was no competition. Woloski's proposal for the imposition of a general income tax was finally voted upon and rejected by a large majority.

The ladies of Strasbourg have organized a committee to receive subscriptions toward the payment of the French indemnity to Germany.

Italy.

ROME, Dec. 27.—Cardinal Amat de San Filippo Escoso, Bishop of Palestine, and Vice-Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church, is dead. He was elevated to Cardinalate in 1837, and died at the age of 75.

His Majesty, the King of Italy, has sent his congratulations to the Queen of England, on the announcement that the Prince of Wales is out of danger.

Austria.

VIENNA, Dec. 27.—Prince Karl Auersperg has been appointed President of the Upper House of the Reichsrath.

Hon. John Jay, American Minister, dined with the Premier, Count Andrassy, last week. The representatives of all the European powers were present on the occasion.

VIENNA, Dec. 27.—The sessions of the Austrian Reichsrath were opened to-day, but the Emperor's speech will not be delivered until to-morrow. The estimates of the Minister of Finance for the coming fiscal year were submitted, and give the probable expenditure at 359,000,000 florins, against a revenue of 390,000,000 florins.

China.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Despatches from Shanghae announce that the Chinese Government has determined to follow the example of the Japanese, and has sent young men to England and the United States to be educated in the schools of those countries.

Africa.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The mail steamer from the Cape of Good Hope brings the intelligence that the treaty of annexation of African territory to the British Provinces had been finally concluded, produced much excitement in that Territory. Brand, the President of the free States, had issued a formal protest against the transfer of the diamond fields to Great Britain.

The discovery of gold in considerable quantities had been made in the Transvaal Republic. The reports had attracted many adventurers to that quarter. Diamond seekers were abandoning the diamond districts for the newly discovered gold country. Capetown continued thronged with returning fortune hunters. The business of the colony was making great strides.

Canada.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—A Quebec despatch says that a trunk mystery case has arisen there, which created an excitement. A box was found the other day at the Grand Trunk Railway depot, containing the mutilated body of a female, in a partially decayed condition. The limbs had been cut off, and the flesh dropped off in large pieces. The box was left by a stranger, whose name is unknown. Foul play is suspected, and an investigation is going on.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 27.—It is reported on good authority that all the British troops except a few artillery will be withdrawn in the spring from Halifax, which is now only the garrisoned city in the Dominion.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 27.—The committee appointed by the Prince Edward Island opposition to present a memorial to Governor Robinson, have answered at some length the Governor's reply. They say the Governor's decision to ignore the expressions of a majority of the House of Assembly involves the assumption of a responsibility for all future acts of his advisers, which he ought not to take.

West Indies.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—A communication has been received from the authorities of Cienfuegos expressing the belief that Dr. Howard is not an American.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—In the recent engagement near Manzanillo the Spanish Colonel O'Bregon was killed.

Valmaseda has issued a proclamation, in which he says the offer of pardon to insurgents cannot last forever. He now proclaims that every insurgent captured after the 15th of January will be shot. Those surrendering after that date will be sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. Negroes are to be treated the same as whites. All negro women captured will be delivered to their owners, and will be compelled to wear a chain for four years. All white women captured in the woods after the 15th of January will be banished from the country. Chiefs of insurgent bands will be allowed to surrender until the 15th of January under the conditions hitherto granted.

Mexico.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Intelligence from Mexico to Dec. 20 says that certain government commanders, in league with revolutionists, will turn the entire border over to them. Tevino and Canales, Governor of Tamaulipas, are now consulting at Linnas. An attack on Mier is postponed. There was much discontent among the troops on account of their non-payment. Strict orders have been issued against any goods going free from the Zone to the interior.

MICHIGAN.

Riotous Proceedings at a Public Park Meeting at Detroit.

DETROIT, Dec. 27.—A public meeting held here this morning, to consider the proposed purchase of a park location in Hamtramack, above this city, was little less than a riot. Only a small portion of the crowd that assembled could get into the room, and the result was tremendous confusion, and finally two meetings in one was organized, with Alanson Shelley in the chair and this after great turmoil, which only the interference of the police prevented from becoming a general fight. After the adoption of a resolution ordering an issue of bonds for the purchase of a location, the meeting adjourned. Mayor Wheaton organized a second meeting, which adjourned to the outside of the building, and there rejected the park proposition. Both meetings deny the other's legality, and the matter has thus got into a general snarl.

The Arkansas Outrages.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—The *Democrat's* Little Rock (Ark.) special says: "Arrivals from Chicot County report that after the shooting of the murderers Sanders, Garrett and Dugan, and the destruction of Garrett's store, where Wynne was murdered, the crowd dispersed, and the Sheriff and his posse have since remained in peaceable possession of the place. Sanders, Garrett and Dugan had been notoriously bad characters, one having committed several murders, and another having whipped a negro and broken his arm, previous to their attack on Wynne. These circumstances rendered the negroes, when assaulted, uncontrollable until they had secured themselves from any further violence at their hands."

Telegraphic Brevities.

Rev. Robert J. Breckenridge, D. D., died at 5 o'clock last evening at his home in Danville, Ky., after a protracted illness.

—On Sunday evening, at Vinton, Ia., Watson's Block, containing three stores and a fine public hall, was destroyed by fire. Loss heavy.

—A little son of S. Foulke, Urbana, Ohio, yesterday, while playing, slipped and fell upon an open penknife, the blade of which penetrated his abdomen, inflicting a probably mortal wound. The knife was a Christmas present.

—A Rawlins Springs despatch reports that no trains have passed over the blockaded portion of the Union Pacific Railroad since the 21st inst. Most of the present difficulty is between Cheyenne and Rawlins Station.

—Last Friday night a band of armed and disguised men took a person named Thompson from his shanty, about twenty miles south of Omaha, since which time nothing has been seen of him. Thompson had made himself obnoxious to parties near him by giving evidence against a person for stealing wood, and it is supposed that he has been slid under the ice.

—Wm. A. Whitaker, Postmaster of Bowling Green, Wood County, O., was arrested and taken to Cleveland yesterday by a Deputy United States Marshal, charged with embezzling money order funds. He was held to bail in the sum of $1,500 to answer the charge at the January term of the United States District Court.

—The steamship Florida, from New Orleans for Apalachicola, sprung a leak and sunk in the Gulf of Mexico, Dec. 23. The officers and crew took to the boats, and landed twenty miles east of Mobile Point. John Reed, colored, was drowned by the swamping of the boat in the surf. Value, $30,000. No insurance.

—At a meeting in Boston of persons interested in the fisheries, it was decided to appoint a committee to wait upon Senators and Representatives in Congress, and endeavor, with them, to obtain either bounty or some other means neutralizing whatever evils the treaty may threaten to inflict upon fishermen.

—Hon. Murray Morrison, formerly of Illinois, Judge of the Seventeenth District Court of California, died at Los Angeles on the 15th inst.

—On Sunday evening, during the absence of the family, the residence of J. C. Ward, of Madisonville, six miles from Cincinnati, was entered by burglars, who abstracted from a trunk $30,000 in bonds and notes.

LOOK TO YOUR DOGS!

Grave Apprehensions of an Epidemic of Hydrophobia—The Rights of Property in Canines as Defined by Law.

There is considerable excitement in the city at present in regard to mad dogs. The prevailing clear, cold, dry weather is very favorable to the development of hydrophobia *rabies*. Some cases of canine madness have already occurred, and it is not unlikely that there may be others. The delusion that hydrophobia only occurs in summer was long ago exploded. The danger would be in a great degree lessened if the dog ordinance were properly enforced. As that excellent precautionary regulation seems to be imperfectly understood, we give a brief compend, that the public may understand their canine rights, and that all interested may govern themselves accordingly.

Section 1 of the ordinance (passed in August last) provides that all dogs within the city limits over three months of age must be duly registered, and the tax imposed by this ordinance paid.

Section 2 fixes the amount of the tax at $3, to be paid to the City Clerk, commencing with the 1st day of January of each year.

Section 3 provides for the full or proportional payment of the tax.

Section 4 directs the City Comptroller to provide metallic plates to be distributed to all persons paying the tax by the City Clerk.

Section 5 directs that the owner shall put this metallic plate on a collar to be worn by the dog.

Section 6 provides that the penalty of a violation of the provisions of the foregoing clauses shall be not less than $5 nor more than $10.

Section 7 directs that the Superintendent of Police, his assistants, and all policemen, shall arrest all dogs not provided as above, and confine them in the cattle-pound; if not redeemed within four days, the dogs to be put to death.

Section 8 fixes the pound-fee at $1.

Section 9 provides for the payment by the pound-keeper to those delivering the dogs to him of a compensation of 25 cents, and also for the punishment of those removing the plates for the purpose of fraud.

The remaining sections provide severally for the restraint of dangerous dogs, and female canines, and the muzzling of dogs in times when hydrophobia is imminent.

ANOTHER VOICE FROM GERMANY.

What the Good Burghers of Chemnitz Did to Relieve the Needy in Chicago.

The following call was issued to the people of Chemnitz, Germany, immediately upon the receipt of the news of our great calamity, and nobly responded to by the citizens of that place:

The city of Chicago has met with a great calamity, through the fire, which left more than 70,000 people without shelter, and put the entire business part of the city and all public buildings in ashes. [illegible] terrible and unheard of greatness of the calamity [illegible] will awaken the so often proven charity of the [illegible] inhabitants of Chemnitz, and of the whole people of Germany, here the circumstances will be of double weight, that almost the third part of the inhabitants of Chicago are our compatriots, and that it was particularly the American [illegible] which last year gave so ample proof of their patriotic devotion by their generous donations for the wounded and relicts of the German armies. We believe that it needs but this call to obtain large money contributions for the sufferers of Chicago. Each of the undersigned is ready to receive them. The incoming contributions (in money) for which the daily papers and *Nachrichter* of Chemnitz will give receipt, shall immediately be sent to Chicago [illegible].

CHEMNITZ, Oct. 18, 1871.

CARL BURSFIELD,
MORITZ SAM'L ESCHE,
HEINRICH GULDEN,
OTTO EINERT,
EDWARD LOOSE,
MARBACH & WEIGEL,
HENRY B. RYDER, United States Consul,
HERMAN STARKER,
ULRICH & FORNITZ,
WILHELM VOGEL,
WEX & JOHNS.

The whole amount collected, 4,401 thalers, 6 groschen, 3 pfennings, and 3 gold florins (3,264.25), has been paid over by Field, Leiter & Co to the Chicago Relief and Aid Society.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Announcements.

The next meeting of the "Mayflower" will be held this evening at No. 15 South Sheldon street.

—The Christmas festival of the Sunday School of the Atonement will be held on Holy Innocents' Day (to-day) at 7½ o'clock p. m.

—A special meeting of the Chicago Rowing Club will be held at the boat house on Sunday next at 2:30 p. m.

—Mr. Frank Vedine is anxiously sought for by his wife. Any information that can be given will be thankfully received by O. C. Gibbs at Standard Hall.

—Fred Douglass' great lecture on the San Domingo question, at the Union Park Congregational Church to-morrow night, should not be forgotten.

—The scholars of the Sabbath School of the American Reformed Church, on West Washington street, invite their friends to a grand musical festival, to be held in the church this evening, at 6 1-2 o'clock.

—At Plymouth Church, to-night, Mr. L V. Flagler, the celebrated organist, will again play some fine selections, consisting of overtures, fugues and an arrangement of the "Monastery Bells," in which the bells of the organ will be introduced. The vocal part of the programme will also be very attractive, some of the best talent in Chicago assisting.

—The necessary book having arrived, the members of the German class of the Young Men's Christian Union will meet at the Union rooms, No. 812 Wabash avenue, this evening. All members of the union desiring to join are requested to be present, as the class is nearly full. This and all other classes are free to members of the union.

—A church festival will begin this evening in the basement of St. Patrick's Church, on Desplaines street, which has been comfortably fitted up as a large public hall. The building has been raised eight feet, and this festival is to aid in raising money enough to pay the cost. The work on the building was delayed by the fire and its attendant losses, but is now nearly completed. The fair promises to be more than ordinarily interesting.

—Rev. Robert Collyer announces that "there will be a Christmas-tree for all the children of the Unity Church Sunday School, who have not yet got their presents, in the lecture-room of the church, at the corner of Monroe and Laflin streets, West Side, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock; and we shall be glad to see all the children who have got their presents, to have a good time."

The Late B. F. Haddock.

The following resolutions were passed by the vestry of Grace Church, in reference to the death of B. F. Haddock:

It having pleased Almighty God to remove from this world our brother, Benjamin Franklin Haddock, we, his fellow vestrymen, desire to put on record our affectionate remembrance of his worth and usefulness. In the name of the parish we bear testimony to the debt it owes him in the unceasing care he gave to the building of this house; to that love for it which made him neglect his own affairs, during its erection, so that it might be the beautiful thing he desired it to be. We thank God for his example, for his stainless life, for his character as a citizen, and as a churchman. We humbly trust that our loss is his gain, and that he is keeping the Christmas his departure has saddened for us, with the Savior he loved on earth.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral as a vestry; that this church be put into mourning until January 6; that the rector be requested to read this expression of our feelings at the funeral service, and that a copy be transmitted to the family of the deceased, to the city press, and entered on the records of the vestry.

Signed by Clinton Locke, Rector; Hibbard Porter, and Wm. G. Hibbard, Wardens; Henry Keep, Moses Gunn, A. T. Lay, James Morgan, R. F. Laurence, John B. Mayo, and Martin Andrews, Vestrymen.

The Probable Consequences.

A man whose son is afflicted with the smallpox, and who is being nursed at home, made his appearance on 'Change yesterday, much to the consternation of the speculators who thronged the hall. Everyone there was indignant, and privately denounced the outrage, but no one seemed inclined to demand the withdrawal of the obnoxious individual, and he remained during the hours of business. It was announced, however, that in case this man put in an appearance at the board to-day, he will be dealt with in a manner more forcible than pleasant.

Yesterday's Fires.

About twenty minutes before 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the second floor of the drying house of the furniture establishment of J. Krause, No. 95 Eleventh street. It was extinguished with but little loss. No insurance.

—At 7:15 o'clock last evening a small coal stove on the second floor of a two-story frame dwelling house, No. 128 Rebecca street, fell over and ignited the furniture and carpet, but the fire was extinguished before any damage was done. The house was owned by Peter Labbe, and occupied by John Magron.

Miscellaneous.

At a regular convention of De Molay Lodge No. 13, K. of P., the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Geo. O. Garnsey, Worthy Chancellor; H. L. Marks, Vice Chancellor; W. Griggs, Banker; G. S. Baldwin, Scribe; W. H. Haskell, Guide; W. W. Winter, V. Patriarch.

Wedding Presentations.

What can be more appropriate for presentation than a solid silver service? A. B. Van Cott & Co., No. 463 Wabash avenue, have a really magnificent line of these goods, including plain and satin-finish tea-sets, solid silver water pitchers, fish carvers and forks, pie and cake knives, table forks and spoons, and a complete line of table ware of Gorham & Whiting manufacture. The really immense stock of solid silver ware will be sold at close figures.

—A Moral Science Association is in process of formation at Boston, its object being to educate young women in the laws of life, such as marriage, maternity, and social intercourse, with the hope by means of a right education to prevent much of the social degradation that now exists. Among the ladies in favor of the project are Mrs. L. B. Chandler, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Caroline M. Lawrence, Mrs. Abba G. Woolson, Mrs. Sarah B. Otis, Mrs. John K. M. Gilley, Mrs. Mary A. Greenleaf, Mrs. John S. Sargent, and Mrs. Jessie H. Jones.

A STARTLING DISCLOSURE.

A Bold Robbery Committed in a Sleeping Car.

The Alleged Thief Arrested in Chicago.

He is Recognized as a Prominent Pittsburgh Clergyman.

The wolf in sheep's clothing, against which we have been so often warned upon proper occasions, does not infrequently exhibit himself in his true character, to the scandal of those who have trusted in him, and the utter overthrow of their faith for the time being in anybody and everybody. That their trusted friend, so marked for his adherence to the proprieties, so conspicuous for his piety, so notable an example of the Christian life, should be discovered to be nothing but a collection of filthy rags glossed over and concealed with a thin veneering of questionable deeds, is not a pleasant reflection. It reflects considerably against their judgment of human character, and places them in the light of dupes or confederates. Of course, they all have discovered long ago something in his general composition and demeanor utterly at variance with what should have been the circumstances. A striking instance of this was afforded by the ever-memorable pious young thief, Paul Thorpe.

ANTECEDENTS.

If the statements of the police authorities of Pittsburgh are worthy of credence, there reposes in a cell in the Union Street Station a gentleman who, to use a common phrase, can double-discount Paul Thorpe, in the capacity of a wolf in sheep's clothing alone. But as a thief in charge of the fold, a latrocinious assumer of the rights, privileges, and responsibilities of the True Shepherd, the Rev. D. J. K. Rine, *alias* Jackson, reputed pastor of a Methodist church in Pittsburgh, stands a head and shoulders above the most darkly-depraved trespassers of his class.

AN HONEST GENTLEMAN.

Perhaps the story would be better understood if given as told by the police authorities of this city: On Thursday evening a young man, named Weaver, employed as travelling agent for C. H. McCormick & Co., was on a train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, bringing with him from the country round about the proceeds of his work among the farmers, in the form of greenbacks and notes. The exact sum in currency is not known, but there were upwards of $6,000 in notes. The whole amount was carefully stowed away at the bottom of his valise for safe keeping. There was a very respectable-looking man on board the train—a man of about 40 years of age—well-dressed, and, apparently, well educated.

HONEST GENTLEMAN OPERATES.

On Friday morning the venerable gentleman arrived in Chicago and registered at the Grand Hotel as Mr. Rine. On the same morning, on examining his valise, the travelling agent discovered that his valise had been opened and sacked, though very carefully, and relieved of the money and notes in the bottom of it. He reported the robbery at Police Headquarters, and at the office of his employer.

HONEST PERSON VICTIMIZED.

On Monday a respectable looking man called at the Police Headquarters and requested to see the Superintendent of Police. On being presented to the Superintendent he stated that he had been robbed in a gambling house, No. 73 West Madison street, of $25 in currency, and at No. 87, on the same street, of a gold watch. The Superintendent told him to call again next day, procure a warrant, and have the gamblers arrested for larceny. He did not come around as directed, but a raid was made on all the gambling hells on Tuesday night, as reported in THE TRIBUNE yesterday.

TRAP FOR H. G.

On Tuesday, May Brown, the proprietress of a house of ill-fame, and probably one of the most honest in that disreputable business, called at the Union Street Police Station, and informed the superintendent that a man who had stopped at her house had requested her to lend him money, offering, as security, a bond of the Marion County Bridge Company of Missouri, of the value of $500. He had exhibited to her, also a number of notes, which she accurately described. Mistrusting the man on account of this and other singular actions, she told him to call again next day and he should have the money. The Superintendent detailed Sam Ellis, a detective of considerable ability in such matters, to go to the house kept by May Brown, and remain in ambush until such time as the patron of such houses of infamy should come round and fall into the snare. Owing to some outside influence or a sudden suspicion that all was not as it should be, the gentleman did not return, and the police-man watched in vain for thirty-six hours.

ANOTHER "LEAD."

Yesterday morning a young man of gay proclivities and disreputable habits, known as Wortman, ruper in for the gambling establishment to which the reverend sinner had lost his watch, called upon Mr. C. H. McCormick at Caroline's Court, where he resides, and stated that he could point out to him a man who had a lot of notes payable to McCormick, if the latter would but take the trouble to assist him. The young man naturally enough was down upon Mr. Rine. It had leaked out generally that that gentleman was solely responsible for the raid upon the gambling hells, and he wanted to square accounts, and illustrate the truth of the ancient proverb, that when thieves fall out honest men are liable to get their property from their clutches.

Interested in Wortman's statement, and anxious to test it thoroughly, Mr. McCormick despatched a messenger to the Superintendent, who, on learning the facts, sent a messenger for Wortman, and caused him to be carefully guarded.

On being questioned at the Police Headquarters as to his knowledge of the affair, he gave a description of Mr. Rine, and said he was stopping at the Grand Hotel. He had seen him a day or two previous in the gambling hell, and had there made the observations regarding the notes, which he placed at Mr. McCormick's disposal.

Sam Ellis, who had returned from his fruitless vigils on Desplaines street, was commissioned to arrest the thief at the Grand Hotel, and there recognized him as the man who had complained of being robbed. He was taken to the station, and a thorough search made as to his effects.

RECOGNITION AND RECOVERY.

The travelling agent had been notified, and appearing at the station identified the pocketbook and notes, which were found upon the person of the distinguished delinquent.

COMMITTED.

On looking the notes over hastily the travelling agent pronounced them untouched and in good order. The money was wanting, of course. The culprit was then committed to his cell and booked for larceny. Who he was, or what his pastoral position might be, would not have been known but for

A COINCIDENCE.

Yesterday afternoon, when Rine was brought into the station, the Superintendent was in conversation with a man from Pittsburgh, a detective, who had brought from the Chief of Police of that city a letter of introduction, as being a detective in Pittsburgh. His mission here had nothing to do with the case, and his astonishment was great on meeting the prisoner. With great discretion he held his peace, until accused was taken down stairs, when he inquired of Chief Kennedy the charge against his man. Kennedy did not tell him, but responded with a query as to what the Pittsburgher knew of his prisoner.

The Pittsburger assured the Superintendent that he was a most distinguished person, and the pastor of a fashionable Methodist church in Pittsburgh. He had been absent from his charge for nearly a month, and inquiries were being made in Pittsburgh as to his whereabouts. He was quite certain as to his identity and smiled at the possibility of a mistake. He was one of the most popular preachers of Pittsburgh, and his address and his addresses were universally admired. He ranked among the leaders of the church, and was a great favorite, not only in his pastoral, but in his social capacity also. The discovery of his having been arrested on any charge, the detective thought, would produce the greatest consternation in the city to which he belonged. He himself could scarcely believe the man guilty of any grave offence.

IDENTIFIED.

The statement of the detective received confirmation from some papers found in possession of the prisoner.

PERSONAL.

He is a well-built man, about 40 years of age, and has light hair and complexion, and a smooth face.

RESUME.

The audacity and magnitude of the robbery, the curious chain of circumstances connected with it, the villanous characters introduced, and the manner of his capture alone would suffice to render the case one of considerable interest, but the fact that the person indirectly robbed was the world-renowned McCormick, and the prisoner arrested and charged with robbing him a minister of high standing and ability, add a degree of importance and interest to it rarely equalled.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE "GREAT LADY ORCHESTRA."

The "great lady orchestra," which, by the way, has become disintegrated by internal dissensions, and diminished to eleven performers, gave its second entertainment last evening at Burlington Hall. The night was one of the most inclement of the season. On such evenings the cricket on the hearth, or the kettle on the hob, make sweeter music than the divinest singers, or the best-trained orchestras. Therefore, it was not strange that the audience should not have been large, for that it should have been composed chiefly of the countrymen of the fair performers. The hall was but indifferently warmed, although the official stoker kept the stoves plethoric with coal. The hands of the violinists were reddened by the intense cold, always excessive behind the flats of a theatre.

The abstract idea of "lady orchestra" is good. At the first blush it looks as though there was money in it. Criticism, as a rule, deals gently with the fair sex when they are guilty of but a slight aberration from their sphere, and treats their peccadilloes charitably. The feminine drapery is generally allowed to cover a multitude of sins. If their deeds border on excellence, the praise is exceedingly gracious, and more than the circumstances demand.

The personnel of the lady orchestra is better than we are wont to see behind the footlights. The eleven dressed in white, and their ample coiffures adorned with orange blossoms, there not being in the entire troupe any appreciable variation in costume. The figures are generally symmetrical, and the faces uniformly good, seeming to be rather of the American than the Teutonic type. The pieces consist of two first violins, three second violins, violoncello, flute, harp, reed organ, and the usual reverberant instruments, the cymbals excepted. With eleven pieces it is impossible, of course, to make a full, perfectly balanced orchestra. In the present case the lower strata of the harmony are weak, the deficiency being partially made good by the cabinet organ. The intermediate instruments being entirely omitted, the harmony has therein an additional element of strength and fulness.

Considering the individuality of the orchestra, the general result attained is good. The time is good, but the violins are not always in perfect accord, and the effect in the upper notes is sometimes disagreeable. The central purpose, the unity of thought which comes from a skillful leader, is lacking. The programme is made up of simple music, florid scores and intricate and involved compositions being ignored. The imperfections last evening were more plainly perceptible in full orchestra. The solos, duets, and trios were better.

The best violinist is Miss Julia Blechschmidt, the leader, whose playing of a number from Kalaveda was encored. A simple quartette from Abt, played by Miles. Blechschmidt, Kora, Schlosser, and Theresa Blechschmidt, merited and received a similar compliment. The concert, as a whole, was highly satisfactory to the audience. In the present poverty of music in our city, the future concerts of the troupe will be found worth attending by those who feel musically inclined.

Plenty of Gas, but No Light.

From the Journal of Applied Chemistry.

The custom of paying for gas by the cubic foot without regard to its illuminating power, is like buying all cloth at a uniform price per yard, without any questions as to the fitness of the wool. No one would like to pay as much for shoddy as for cassimere, and yet shoddy gas is the principle article now furnished to consumers, while the price actually paid calls for the best gas that can be made. It is really surprising that a monopoly of such a monstrous character should be permitted to maintain itself so many years in an enlightened community, and the cause must be sought for in the want of confidence in any legislative enactment to correct the evil, under the corrupt government that has afflicted our city during the past few years. The people have preferred to be heavily taxed, rather than get into an altercation on the subject; but now that honest days appear to have dawned upon us, it seems to be a good opportunity to appeal for more light to those who sell that commodity in the shape of gas. The city companies should be compelled to furnish a gas of a prescribed density and fixed candle power. Some of the London companies pride themselves on keeping up the illuminating power of their gas to the maximum standard of fifteen candles, and in twenty-two English works the gas from the best coals ranges from twelve to fourteen candles through burners consuming five cubic feet per hour. It is difficult to say what the average in New York may be, but from some observations made by ourselves with Bunsen's photometer, we are disposed to put it, in cold weather, at below ten candles. Besides the loss to the consumer in the amount of light afforded by a poor gas, there is another difference which tells in favor of the company. Assuming the specific gravity of the poor gas to be 5, and that of a rich gas 7.50, the former will pass through the burner much faster than the rich, and increase the bills of the consumer from 30 to 50 per cent, without any corresponding increase in the photometric power of the gas. There ought to be a fixed standard, say 16 candles, prescribed by law, and an inspector appointed to see that the companies comply with it, and, in case of any breach of contract, a heavy penalty should be imposed. It is not darkness that we want, but light, and for the sake of the thousands of poor sewing women and working men something should be done to save money and eyesight. Let quality, not quantity, govern in this matter. We have plenty of gas, but not enough light.

A Child Burned to Death—Its Mother in a Critical Condition—Sagacity of a Dog.

Port Jervis, N. Y. (Dec. 24), Correspondence of the New York Times.

A fearful accident happened at Huguenot, a small village on the Monticello Railroad, north of this place, Friday morning, by which a little girl, 6 years old, met a horrible death, and her mother fatal injuries. A Mrs. Glagier, a widow, and her daughter Lillie, lived in the family of Mr. Levi S. Van Etten, at Huguenot. As the family sat down to breakfast yesterday morning, the little girl having been left in the sitting room, they were startled by piercing shrieks. Mr. Van Etten and Mrs. Glagier ran at once to the sitting-room, and discovered the little girl enveloped in flames, and an English bull-dog, belonging to Mr. Van Etten, tearing her burning garments off her with his paws and teeth. He had already taken over half of her clothing off, and it is the opinion of Mr. Van Etten that had he been left alone he would have saved the little girl's life. But Mrs. Glagier, crazed at the sight, rushed forward and clasped her child to her bosom, and held her close, thus baffling the efforts which the faithful dog made, although singed and burned dreadfully himself, to tear off the burning clothing. Mrs. Glagier could not be made to release her child until her own clothing was on fire in many places, when the two were torn apart, and the flames upon the mother extinguished by the dog tearing off her clothing, as he had endeavored to do for the child. The little girl was burned almost to a crisp. Her screams and cries were terrible, and she begged Mr. Van Etten to kill her. A physician was summoned as soon as possible, but he could render no aid, and the little girl lingered in the most intense agony until 2 o'clock Saturday morning, when she died, losing consciousness a few minutes before death. Mrs. Glagier is terribly burned, and lies in a critical condition. Very little hope is entertained of her recovery. The dog that exhibited more than human sagacity in its efforts to save the child, had been her constant companion, having been raised with her, and taught to watch over her. Since the burial of the child occurred, he wanders from room to room as if searching for her, uttering a plaintive whine expressive of his grief. He takes no food, and it is believed he will pine to death.

CHICAGO EVENING BOARD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—10 p. m.—Sales, 600 brls mess pork, seller December, at $13.15; 250 brls mess pork, seller January, at $13.27; 750 brls mess pork, seller February, at $13.45; 500 brls mess pork, seller March, at $13.75; 500 brls mess pork, seller March, at $13.77½; 250 brls mess pork, seller April, at $14.00; 1,000 tcs lard, seller March, at 9¼c; 100 boxes short rib, February, at 6¾c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Gold opened at 109½@109⅜, sold up to 109⅜ on a reported relapse of the Prince of Wales, but closed at the opening prices. Loans were from 7 gold to ⅛ for carrying. Clearings, $41,000,000.

Governments strong, the 5-20 issues advancing from ⅛ to ⅜. The offers of bonds to the government amounted to $273,650, at from 108 30-100 to 108 75-100. The awards were $240,650, at from 108 30-100 to 108 45-100.

Stocks opened dull, and lower than at the close of business last night, but gradually improved, and were steady at an advance of about ½ to 1 per cent. The market was heavy and lower in the afternoon, the decline ranging from ⅛ to 1½ per cent.

Many short contracts were closed up on the advance of yesterday, and the market is without this sustaining influence. A number of parties long of stocks have sold out.

It is reported that an up-town bank has been swindled out of about $40,000 by the purchase of business paper in the open market which turned out to be forged.

Money in the early part of the day was loaned as high as ⅛ per cent, but at the close it was offered at 1 in gold.

Southern securities steady.

Sterling, 109 1-8.

Governments:

Coupe, '81	117 1-2	Coupe, '67	113 1-2
Coupe, '62	109 3-8	Coupe, '68	113 1-2
Coupe, '64	109 3-8	10-40s	108 1-4
Coupe, '65	111	Currency 6s	114 3-8
New	114 1-8		

State bonds:

Missouri	97 1-4	Virginia, old	57
Tennessee, old	63 1-4	N. Carolina, old	31 1-2
Tennessee, new	62 1-2	N. Carolina, new	14
Virginia, new	59		

Stocks closed:

Canton	71	R. I.	108 3-4
Western Union	69 1-4	N. J. C.	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	St. Paul	55
Adams Express	92 1-4	Do pfd	79 1-2
Wells & F.	[illegible]	Wabash	69 1-2
American	[illegible]	Do pfd	[illegible]
United States	62 1-2	Fort Wayne	96 1-2
Pacific Mail	52 7-8	Terre Haute	[illegible]
New York Central	94 3-4	Do pfd	[illegible]
N. Y. Central Scrip	90 3-4	Chicago & Alton	116
Erie	30 1-4	Do pfd	120
Do pfd	[illegible]	O. & M.	40 3-4
Harlem	122	C. B. & Q.	[illegible]
Harlem pfd	127	C. C. & C.	[illegible]
Reading	111 1-2	Lake Shore	92
Mich. Cent.	115 1-2	Indiana Central	40
Pittsburgh	122 1-2	Illinois Central	135
Northwestern	69 3-4	Union Pacific stock	27 3-4
Do pfd	89 3-4	U. P. bonds	86

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 26s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 11s 6d; No. 1 spring, 11s 3d; No. 2 spring, 10s 10d; white, 12s 6d. Corn, 31s 6d. Pork, 51s 6d. Lard, 45s.

LONDON, Dec. 27—1:30 p. m.—Markets unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27—5 p. m.—Markets unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 27—5 p. m.—Consols, 91 3-8; for money, 92 3-8@91 1-2 account. Bonds—'62, 92; '65, 92 7-8; '67, 92 7-8; 10-40s, 91 3-4.

Sugar, 35s 6d@36s 9d cash; 35s 6d@35s afloat.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 27—Bonds—'62, 96 3-8.

PARIS, Dec. 27—Rentes, 55f 97c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27—Evening—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 9 7-8@10d; Orleans, 10 1-4d; sales to-day, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Red winter wheat, 11s 6d. Flour, 26s. Corn, 31s.

Cumberland middles, 24s 6d.

ANTWERP, Dec. 27.—Petroleum, refined, 49f.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, only [illegible] cars; stock scarce and wanted. Prices [illegible] better than last week. Sales of 21 Indiana steers, averaging 1,063 lbs, at $4.95; 47 Illinois, averaging 1,275 lbs, at $5.75; 84 Ohio, averaging 1,327 lbs to 1,462 lbs, at $5.37½@6.85.

Sheep—Supply, 1,600. Market steady. Prices [illegible] better. Sales of 200 Canada sheep, averaging 122 to 131 lbs, at $5.75@6.40; 216 Canada lambs, averaging 90 lbs, at $7.00; 31 Ohio sheep, averaging 90 lbs, at $7.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,400. Market dull. Prices shade easier. Sales at $4.37½@4.50 for medium to good.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 27.—Cattle—Received 75 head; total for the week, 190 head. Shipped, 160 head. Texans dull, with only a home demand for good butchers' stock.

Hogs—Received at the yards, 450 head; at packing houses, 7,744 head. Sales, 33 head, averaging 229 lbs; 75 head, averaging 245 lbs; 304 head, averaging 200 lbs, all at $3.25. Slaughtered, 1,150 head. Total receipts for the week by packers, 5,043 head. Slaughtered, 7,914 head. Market weak, at $3.20@3.25.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The dry goods market is quiet and firm for all staple goods, if we except the great decline that has taken place in Green & Daniels' six-cord spool thread. All other makes of six-cord spool thread remain steady at 80c. Amoskeag C ticks, which have been jobbing at 19c, are up to 20c, and B ticks, same make, are advanced from 21c to 22c, and Amoskeag blue denims advanced from 25 to 26c.

Allegheny Live Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 27.—At East Liberty cattle arrivals are very light; prospects favorable; market lively; best, $4@4½c; stockers, 3@4c.

Sheep—Arrivals light; prospects fair; best, 6@6½c; medium, 4½@5¼c; common, 3@4c.

Hogs—Arrivals light; markets slow and prospects fair; Philadelphia, $4.70@4.75; Yorkers, $4.30@4.50.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1, $1.21; No. 2, $1.18¾. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2, 32½c. Corn lower and in fair demand; No. 2, 46c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 64c. Barley dull.

Hogs—Dull and nominal at $4.10.

RECEIPTS—For the day, flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 27.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged: low middling, 18½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand; superfine, $5.75@6.00; family, $8.25@8.50. Wheat scarce and firm at $1.40@1.60. Corn firm and in fair demand at 63c. Rye steady and in moderate demand at $1.00. Oats firm and in fair demand at 55c. Barley firm at 65@75c. Corn meal, 80@90c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $14.25; rump pork, $11.50; good, $9.00@9.50. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 5½c; clear ribs, 6¾c; clear sides, 7c. Sugar-cured hams, 14c.

Hogs—$4.00@4.25.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—COTTON—Opened firm and closed dull. Middling upland 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; receipts, 11,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.50@5.90; common to good extra, $6.20@6.50; good to choice, $6.40@7.00. Rye flour, $4.50@5.00. Corn meal more active. Wheat steady; receipts, 9,000 bu; No. 2 spring $1.47@1.50; winter red Western, $1.56@1.59; amber, $1.60@1.62; No. 2 Chicago, delivered, $1.48. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in good demand; receipts, 22,000 bu; new Western mixed afloat, 76@78c; old, in store, 77@78c. Oats dull and unchanged; receipts, 5,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 54@56c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

LEATHER—Steady; at 26@29c; Orinoco, 26@27½c.

WOOL—Firm; extra Ohio, 67@70c unwashed, 45@47c; pulled, 50@64c.

GROCERIES—Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 9¼c; Cuba, 9¾@10c. Molasses dull; New Orleans, 45@65c. Rice steady.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13@13½c; refined, 23c.

Total stock of grain in store: Wheat, 4,829,000 bu; corn, 1,381,000 bu; oats, 2,362,000 bu; rye, 97,000 bu; barley, 297,000 bu; malt, 108,000 bu.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; mess $14.25@15.00 January, $14.37; March, $14.50. Dressed hogs firmer, at 5½@5 7-16c. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles quiet; long clear 7¼c. Lard steady; No. 1 to prime steam, 9¼@9⅜c; December, 9 5-16c; January, 9⅜c; February, 9½c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Dull and drooping, at 95c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Dec. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Demand good; full prices; extra, $1.58; No. 1, $1.46½; amber, $1.38. Corn—Mixed, 53c. Oats in good demand, at 42c.

CLOVER SEED—In fair demand at $6.25.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.75@4.90.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; amber Michigan, $1.41½@1.42; rejected red, $1.30. Corn dull; high mixed, 48c; low do, 47½c; white, 49c. Oats quiet; Michigan, 40c.

Hogs—Firm and in fair demand at $4.75@4.90.

RECEIPTS—For the past day—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; hogs, 500.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 1,000; oats, 3,000 bu; hogs, 600.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Shipments heavy at previous quotations.

Hogs—In fair demand and higher at $4.15@4.20. Receipts, 2,485.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Nothing done in grain.

PETROLEUM—Refined quiet, firm at 21c for car lots; 22@22½c for small lots. Crude firmer at $4.25@4.50.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Nothing doing this morning in flour and grain. Yesterday afternoon 12,000 bu No. 2 corn sold at 57c. Other articles quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—COTTON—Quiet at 18½@19c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour inactive and unchanged. Wheat—Spring dull and lower; No. 2, $1.25. Corn dull; mixed on track, 42@43½c. Oats inactive; mixed on track, 35½c. Barley unchanged; No. 2 spring, 69c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 71@72c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 89c.

TOBACCO, HEMP, AND BAGGING—Nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $13.00. Dry salt meats—Demand very light for jobbing lots; loose clear rib, 7c. Bacon unchanged; order lots, shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7¾c; green clear sold at 5¾c. Lard unchanged; 9c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm at 23@23½c. Sugar quiet; 9½@11½c for good fair to choice. Molasses dull; 55@60c for plantation.

HOGS—Quiet; little doing; extreme range, $3.75@4.15 in bulk; sales at $4.00@4.10. Killed to date, about 265,000, against 180,000 last year.

CATTLE—Dull; ranging at $1.50@5.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; hogs, 1,970.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 27.—TOBACCO—Sales 49 hhds lugs 6 1-2@8c; low to good medium leaf 8 1-4@15c.

BAGGING—Steady; held at 12 1-2@13c cash for round lots.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and firm; extra family, $6.25@6.50. Grain fair—WHEAT—Red and white $1.45@1.60. CORN—ear 50c, 52 bulk. Oats in bulk 40@42c; sacked 50c. Rye—Prime 80c. Barley—No. 1 fall 85c.

PROVISIONS—Fairly active and firm—round lots mess pork $14.00; Bacon—small sales clear sides 8@8 1-4 packed; bulk shoulders 5 1-4; clear 6 1-2@clear sides 6 1-2 packed; sugar cured hams 14c; plain; 13c packed. Lard, fair demand, 9a10 1-4c. Hogs—Receipts light, 522; total number killed this season estimated at 306,000. No official report yet from packers.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 91c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping; family, $6.60@6.75. Wheat dull and drooping at $1.40@1.45. Corn in fair demand and higher, at 47c. Rye firm at 80@82c. Barley steady; prime to choice, 80@85c.

EGGS—Higher, at 33c.

BUTTER—20@25c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unchanged; $13.25 asked. Lard in light demand and holders firm; held at 9@9¼c. Bulk meats dull and nominal at 5@5½c, 6⅜@6½c for loose and fully cured. Bacon in light demand and holders firm; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear sides, 7¾c; hams, 12½@13c.

HOGS—In fair demand and higher; $4.30@4.50; receipts, 3,450.

WHISKEY—Steady at 91c.

GREEN MEATS—Firmer; sales at 4½@5c. Hams, 7½@8c for light. The receipts of hogs here and at Chicago strengthen the views of holders. Little demand for product.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; Wisconsin extra family, $7.50@7.62½. Wheat dull; red State, $1.55@1.58. Rye held at 90c. Corn quiet; new yellow 65@67c; high mixed Western, 70@72c. Oats—White, 52@55c; mixed, 50c.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork, $15.25. Lard, 9½@9¾c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14½c; refined, 23½c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 92c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal; Western family, $7.50@8.25. Wheat dull and scarce; Ohio and Indiana, $1.60@1.65. Corn scarce and firm. Oats dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork unchanged. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½@7¾c; sides, 8c; clear rib, 8½c. Sugar-cured hams, 14@15c. Lard unchanged.

BUTTER—Western rolls, 24@28c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 95@96c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet at 67c. Barley held at $1.40 for prime upper lake Canada. Rye nominally at 90c for Western.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, unchanged. Corn lower, 73c. Oats quiet, 62c. Bran, $1.73.

HAY—Lower; choice, $31.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, $14.50. Bacon—Shoulders; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 8@8½c. Hams and lard unchanged.

GROCERIES—Sugar, molasses, and coffee, firm and unchanged.

STERLING—12½. Gold, 9½. Sight, ⅛@¼ discount.

COTTON—Shade easier, sales, 6,500 bales; good ordinary, 18½c; low middling, 19½c; middling, 19¾c. Receipts, 4,801. Exports—Liverpool, 5,000; New York, 511. Stock, 187,000.

WHISKEY—Unchanged.

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Champaign, Dec. 26, 1871.

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Chicago, Dec. 21.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Installation.

Regular Communication of Thos. J. Turner Lodge 409, F. and A. M., this (Thursday) evening, at the Masonic Building, corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts. Business—Installation of officers for the ensuing Masonic year.

LISLE BURNAM, Sec.

Masonic.

The members of Covenant Lodge, No. 526, A. F. & A. M., are requested to meet at their hall, 479 West Lake-st., on Friday, 29th inst., at [illegible] o'clock sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother, J. N. PERRIGO. By order of the W. M.

J. W. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

Masonic.

There will be a regular meeting of OCCIDENTAL SOV. CONSISTORY A. & A. Rite Masons, this (Thursday) evening at 7½ o'clock, at Home Lodge Hall, corner Twenty-third and Prairie-av. This being the first meeting since the fire, a full attendance is desired. By order of the Ill. Commander-in-Chief.

J. R. SLICHTER 32 Grand Sec'y.

THE TRUE CATHOLIC RULE OF FAITH.

A Paper by Father Hyacinthe.

From the New York Independent, Dec. 21.

In the religious crisis through which we are passing two things are supremely necessary—sincerity and logic. I wish to be governed by them both in defining the true position of those who reject the infallibility of the Pope and the particular system of which it forms a part. It is asked what we are, and whither we are going. We are Catholics; and we are not going anywhere. We mean to stay in the Church, from which they are making such wicked and useless efforts to drive us out. If we were Protestants, or were going toward Protestism, I would say so frankly.

I hope to be able to speak of Protestantism with entire freedom, and at the same time with respect and charity. Protestantism contains great defects, and (to speak without reserve) great errors; but I know also how much it preserves of truth and of Christian virtue, and how many upright and generous spirits it counts, and in its ranks, both in Europe and in America, I reckon some of my best friends. I should be sorry to wound them by any word or thought of mine.

Having said this, once for all, let me repeat that we are and mean to continue Catholics, and that in the fearful struggle that divides our Church we are the ones who represent the Church's traditional principle in respect both to truth and to unity. Truth absolute, and consequently unchangeable; unity perfect, and in one sense exclusive—these are the two distinctive notes of Catholicism, and they are attested, the former by the rule of faith, which is practically summed up in the constant and universal witness of the Church, the latter in the hierarchic constitution, and especially the central institution of the Primacy.

Let us consider at present the first of these two points, and show the coexistence and antagonism of the two irreconcilable Catholicisms—the old and the new, the true and the false.

Three great principles—or, if you choose, three great methods—are contending among themselves for the empire of souls: Rationalism, Protestantism, Catholicism.

Rationalism suppresses revelation. Debasing the Bible to the level of a merely human book, degrading the prophets and Christ himself to the rank of mere heroes and sages, it pretends to derive religion exclusively from the depths of our own nature and the lights of our own reason. It will be seen that I am speaking here only of religious rationalism, commonly called Deism.

Protestantism maintains revelation, but mutilates it; and, in fact, while exalting the Bible, separates it from the living tradition which complements and explains it, and substitutes the individual faith of the Christian for the collective faith of the Church.

Catholicism alone remains faithful to the whole revelation, written and spoken—spoken before it was written, and so written, let me repeat, that it always needs to complete and declare itself in speech. Only this speech is not that of an individual conscience—of an isolated person—but the universal and constant teaching of the Church; to use the weighty words of Vincent of Lerins, it is "that which has been believed always, everywhere, by all." Doubtless the faith of the pious and intelligent Catholic is profoundly personal; but it has for base and direction the collective faith of the Church.

These three methods may be summed up in three words: the abstract idea in Rationalism the dead letter in Protestantism, the living word in Catholicism.

But there is yet another system which, hitherto restricted within the domain of opinions always contested, is now making pretention to impose itself on our faith. It is *Ultramontanism*, or, to name it more exactly, *Papism*, which, when it has reached its logical conclusion, is called *Infallibilism*. The partisans of this system have the arrogance, nowadays, to put it forward as the only Catholic system. Its opponents too often make the mistake of combating it as an exaggeration of Catholicism. I claim, for my part, that it is the antipodes of Catholicism. According to the Ultramontanes, in fact, it is not the Church that is infallible, but the Pope; and the infallibility of the Church (since they needs must retain this, at least, in word) is only a deviation from that of the Pope—the passive infallibility of a pupil who says over the lesson of an infallible master. Henceforth there is no more need of inquiring what has been the faith of the Church of all lands and times; it is sufficient to interrogate the oracle which speaks at the Vatican.

I would not be wanting in respect to Pius IX. As I have elsewhere said, I respect his white hairs, his misfortunes, and even his faults, for these have their source in pious illusions. Four times in my life I have had private conversations with him; and, without disguising to myself his infirmities of intellect and will, I know the excellent qualities of his heart I will not say, then, that he is personally blameworthy; but his words are blameworthy, beyond my power of expression, when he does not fear to proclaim that he himself is tradition and the Church. *Io sono la tradizione; io sono la Chiesa!* This is the complete inversion of the Catholic rule of faith. This, under a solemn and mystical form, is only a preposterous return to the Protestant principle of individualism—the substitution of one man's private inquiry and judgment for the inquiry and judgment of the Universal Church.

For my part I freely own that I would prefer the method of Protestantism to that of Ultramontanism—the state of soul which the former implies to the state of soul which the latter produces. Yet; if we had to choose between these two errors, my choice would be for the perilous emancipation of each conscience, set face to face with the Bible and with Christ, and against the prostration of all consciences, sundered from the living Savior and the Bible, in subjection to the unquestioned word of a man who might be John XII. or Alexander VI. A system like this is no more Protestantism than it is Catholicism. Its real kindred is with the religion of Buddha! I am not exaggerating. I have breathed that atmosphere; I know what there is in it!

Futhermore, history shows, beyond the possibility of doubt, that the teaching of the Popes and that of the Church are not the same. Bossuet has written the history of the variations of Protestantism; another history might be written of the variations of the Popes. At the extremity, of Protestant subjectivism, with its variations and uncertainties, Catholic controversialists have been wont to point out, to logical minds, the abyss of skepticism. But not less wide-yawning, not less devouring, not less inexorable does it open at the logical extremity of this other subjectivism—the subjectivism of Rome. In one case, as in the other, I know only one way of escape without departing from the system, and that is blind faith. *Stet pro ratione voluntas.*

The struggle, so inconclusive and so long protracted from age to age, between the Catholic principle and the infallibilist principle, is drawing near its close. I am reminded of the story of the patriarch's wife, within whose womb the twins were struggling. Thus it was with the Catholic Church; and men might have replied to her groans and outcries, as to those of the daughter of Bethuel, "Two nations are in thy womb, and two manner of people shall be separated from thy bowels, and the stronger shall be subdued by the feebler."—Gen. xxv, 23. The 18th of July 1870! Calamitous, and yet auspicious era!—for it marks the enfranchisement of the faith of the Church, too long held captive and oppressed under the personal teaching of the Popes. Up to that date the positions of the two parties were not clearly defined. Alike restrained by the fear of consequences, the Ultramontanes shrank from going to the extreme of their pretensions, the Gallicans from going to the extreme of their resistance. But now compromises are become impossible; all makeshift expedients and disguises of the question are at an end. We are forced to choose between the Pope's faith and the Church's faith. Very well! My choice is made, and I must be allowed to say, with one of the greatest Catholic scholars of Germany: "If the Pope and the whole hierarchy turn heretics, the Church is not where the Pope and the Bishops are; it remains where the faith is."*

*Address of Professor Maassen at the University of Vienna.

New Year's Reception Dresses.

From Harper's Bazar.

Full dress is now generally adopted by ladies when receiving New Year's calls. This is not ball room full dress of gossamer fabrics, with low corsage and mere atoms of sleeves, but the more stately toilet of dinners and receptions, such as rich silks and satins, made with half long antique sleeves, and the pointed surplice necks that cover the shoulders, and slope low in front and back alike. Among the prettiest dresses prepared for the "glad New Year" is one of pale-rose silk. The skirt is a slight train, with the edge cut in petal points; the over-dress is a Marguerite polonaise with pointed surplice neck, and bosom drapery of white tulle folds and point-lace; the polonaise is very bouffant, and is draped behind by roses and leafy sprays, instead of the usual bows. Diamonds, powdered hair, and a pink ostrich-tip, worn toward the left of the head, complete the toilette. A dress, also made with a polonaise, is of light black silk, draped by tea-roses and buds. The dress of a stylish matron is of mignonette-green faille with ruffled flounces, narrow in front, but extending almost to the waist behind; the upper skirt is in the new shape, with long apron front and short back, like a postilion. Fringe and ruffles trim this skirt and the corsage. Quite young girls wear simple and inexpensive silks of a pale solid color, with Watteau bows of black velvet hanging from the back of the neck; while bows without ends are on the bosoms, elbows, and sides of the upper skirt. Tulle necklaces, studded with flowers, with lockets or cross pendants, are tied behind with ends hanging; narrow black velvet necklaces have also long ends, young girls sometimes contriving to put eight yards of velvet in loops and streamers of a single necklace.

A feather tip of ostrich or an aigrette of the white heron is the most fashionable head-dress. These are mounted almost on top of the head, and two drooping ornaments, either of feathers, flower sprays, or curls, are worn. Sometimes two or three roses are arranged to surmount the chignon of puffs, wists, and braids, forming a heading for a comb. The natural contour of the head is now plainly shown, as very little false hair is shown.

Illuminated cards, inscribed with appropriate mottoes and "A Happy New Year," accompany the gifts offered on New Year's Day. Ladies who have a large circle of acquaintances expect callers by 10 o'clock, and are in the parlor ready "to receive." The drawing room windows are opened, jardinieres and Christmas wreathes appear between the curtain, and a lunch of delicate viands—salads, boned turkey, oysters, tongue, ham, rich cake, fruit, French rolls, coffee, orgeat, &c.,—is spread on a table near, either in the drawing room or in a room adjacent. Gentlemen have dropped the fashion of having "A Happy New Year" engraved on the cards they leave on this day, and now use their ordinary visiting cards, leaving one in the card receiver at each house, that the hostess may number up the guests of the day.

Lowry's Cat—The Rocky Mountain Mouser.

From the Beaver Radical.

Jim Stewart, sometimes called the "Commodore," is the most noted darkey in Erie. He is a good natured, shrewd sort of a fellow, somewhat addicted to doing business now and then on the Jeremy Didler style, as the following incident will testify: Living near the residence of the Hon. Morrow C. Lowry, he was frequently employed by the latter to do odd jobs around the house and in the garden. One day Mrs. Lowry concluded that the peccadilloes of a worthless tom-cat, long an attache of the family, were such as demanded the infliction of a capital punishment, and Jim was called upon to play the part of executioner. After a long chase the victims was captured and put in a basket, over which an old shawl was securely fastened. The next move was, how to dispose of the prisoner. Mrs. L. suggested drowning, but Jim, with tears in his eyes, protested that he could no more "drown the cat" than he could drown "himself;" that were he to do so, his conscience, acting on a naturally tender heart, would trouble him so much at nights that he was sure he could never sleep a wink thereafter. Not wishing to ruin Jim's peace of mind, Mrs. L. compromised the matter by giving him a dollar, and directing him to dispose of it any way he pleased, so that she should never see it again. Putting the dollar in his pocket and the basket under his arm, Jim started down town. He had not gone out of sight of the house when he met Morrow, walking leisurely toward his home, and the following colloquy ensued:

Morrow. Hello, Jim, what have you got there?

Jim. One ob de celebrated Rocky Mountain cats, sah.

Morrow. A Rocky Mountain cat? Why, Jim, where did you get him, and what are you going to do with him?

Jim. I golly, sah! Didn't you heah ob de big bunch ob dem cats cum to town yesterday from Kifornv, sah? Bes mousers in de wurl, sah, and dis is de biggest and bes one ob de lot, sah. Dey are gwine to give me foah dollars for him at the Reed House, sah.

Morrow (recollecting the "general cussedness" of the family cat): Jim, we want a good cat up home, and I guess I'll take this fellow, but—but—don't you think four dollars is steep for a cat?

Jim. Why, all de res sold for five dollars sah.

This decided Morrow, so he paid Jim the price asked, and told him to carry the "Rocky mountain cat" up to Mrs. Lowy. Jim had, however, very important business elsewhere, and he begged Morrow to take the basket himself, which the latter consented to do. Arriving at home, he took his prize into the sitting-room, carefully closed the doors, slightly lifting the basket covering and smiling benevolently at Mrs. L's. apparent astonishment, remarked:

'My dear, I've brought you a Rocky mountain cat—the best mouser—'

At this moment the cat jumped out of the basket, and commenced rubbing himself against his master's legs. Morrow stopped short, while his wife broke in impatiently:

"La me, Morrow! Why that's the same old cat I gave Jim Stewart a dollar to drown, not more than ten minutes ago."

What followed we know not, but a few minutes later the Hon. Morrow B. Lowry might have been noticed on the streets of Erie, armed with a walking-stick, and wondering "why a man can never find that nigger when he wants to see him badly."

Woman Suffrage Convention.

The National Suffrage Committee will hold a convention at Lincoln Hall, in Washington, on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of January. All those interested in woman's enfranchisement are invited there to consider the "New Departure,"—women already citizens, and their rights as such secured by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Federal Constitution.

This view, presented in the "Woodhull Memorial" at the last session of Congress, was respectfully received, and a minority report of the Judiciary Committee made in its favor, which has been sanctioned by the opinions of some of the ablest constitutional lawyers and Judges in the country.

Although this report has been before the nation nearly a year, no authoritative adverse opinions have as yet been rendered. It only remains, then, that the coming Congress pass a declaratory act, and women-citizens in every State of the Union will be able to vote for the next President without hindrance; their eligibility to this high office is already settled by the original constitution.—Art. 2, Sec. 4.

Let, then, the 15,000,000 women of this republic rise up in their dignity and use these new-found liberties for their own personal freedom, and the salvation of their country. A united effort, now, and the day is ours; we shall not only vote for the next President, but, if true to ourselves, have a potent voice in determining who shall be nominated for that office.

The times are auspicious, party ties are broken, politicians are losing their hold on the masses, who have clearer ideas of human rights than ever before; and of all the vital issues now looming up for the party of the no-distant future, there is not one so momentous and far-reaching in its consequences as woman suffrage. Therefore, we urge all friends of equal rights to be present and take part in the deliberations of the convention.

Lucretia Mott, Ruth Care Denison,
Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Matilda Joslyn Gage,
Susan B. Anthony, Marina C. Wright,
Victoria C. Woodhull, Charlotte B. Wilbour,
Isabella Beecher Hooker, Laura Curtis Bullard,
Josephine S. Griffing, Olympia Brown,
Catharine A. F. Stebbins, Detroit, Mich.,
Nannette B. Gardner, Detroit, Mich.,
Sarah Pugh, Philadelphia,
Maria Mott Davis, Philadelphia,
Mrs. Washington, Bladen, Philadelphia,
Mrs. Hepburn Foster, Philadelphia,
Mrs. Dr. Mellen, Philadelphia,
Miss Stickney, Philadelphia,
Miss Carrie S. Burnham, Philadelphia,
Miss Carrie Avery Riddle, Washington, D. C.
Miss Florence Riddle Bartlett, Washington, D. C.
Miss Sara J. Spencer, Washington, D. C.
Miss Francis Henshaw Baden, Washington, D. C.
E. D. E. N. Southworth, Georgetown.
Maria G. Underwood, Alexandria, Va.
Anna W. Bedeker, Richmond, Va.
Mrs. S. H. Arnold, Cheyenne, Wyoming.
Mrs. Amelia B. Rost, Cheyenne, Wyoming.
Esther Morris, ex-Justice of the Peace, Wyoming.
A. Frances Pillsbury, Charleston, S. C.
Mrs. P. Holmes Drake, Huntsville, Ala.
Hon. Mrs. Aaron A. Sargent, Nevada, California.
Laura De Force Gordon, Nevada, California.
Hon. Mrs. A. P. Ela, New Hampshire.
Mrs. Governor Ashley.
Lavinia C. Dundore, Baltimore, Md.

Revels and Garrison.

Washington Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

I heard a good story told of the colored ex-Senator from Mississippi, the other day. Revels, while in the Senate, was petted somewhat by the New England people, and, I fear, somewhat spoiled, for he had not been in the Senate a fortnight before he adopted the practice of Mr. Sumner, of never receiving any cards while the Senate was in session. Every other Senator, if he gets a card from a person, goes out into the hall to see him. Mr. Sumner instructed the doorkeepers never to bring him a card during the sessions of the Senate, and Mr. Revels followed his practice and became, of course, a little unpopular. But that is nothing to the purpose. Revels received many invitations from New England to lecture. Of course he couldn't make a decent lecture, and he was no speaker, but he was a colored brother and a Senator, and they made the most of him. He was, as all know, in the Senate but a short time; yet he made it pay. He was rarely in the city, and accepted all the invitations to lecture that came to him. While being made the most of in Massachusetts, by the old Abolition element, he frequently heard the name of Mr. Garrison. He finally asked some one of his newly-made friends who "this man Garrison" was. They answered in the greatest astonishment:

"Why, don't you know William Lloyd Garrison, the great Abolitionist?"

"No," he replied, "I don't think I know him. Where's he from?"

"Why, he lives here, in Massachusetts."

"Oh, I don't mean that," replied the great Senator; "I mean, where was he a slave?"

I believe the answer to this question was never given.

A War Incident.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

An old claim, arising from the war, was settled yesterday in a somewhat unusual manner. While an officer in the army, nearly ten years ago, Governor Warmouth was passing a farm house and saw grazing in the yard a very beautiful horse. As "impressment" on such occasions was allowable in the service, he appropriated the animal to his own use, and rode it during his stay in the army. When he quit the service the horse was turned over to the Quartermaster. But the Governor says his conscience always reproached him for the act, and a year ago he caused inquiries to be set on foot which resulted in ascertaining the name of the owner of the horse and his present residence. A correspondence was then commenced, the Governor frankly acknowledging that he was the culprit, and expressing a desire to pay for the animal. Several letters passed, and finally a price was agreed upon, and yesterday the Governor forwarded to Mr. Friedland a check for $300, that amount being considered an equivalent for his war charger.

The wife of the Russian Czarowitz, the former Princess Dagmar, of Denmark, who has had the reputation of being the handsomest woman in Russia, is declared to have faded so rapidly within the past three years that she would hardly be recognized by the companions of her youth.

THE NORTHWEST.

IOWA.

Linn County is to have $3,000 worth of buildings on its poor farm.

—Oswego has a brass band composed entirely of ladies. It comprises ten members.

—The new school house at Florence is now completed. It is a handsome two-story stone building, situated on a hill at the edge of town.

—The Marshalltown *Times* says: "An enthusiastic Englishman called at the express office a day or two ago with a half dozen prairie hens which he desired to be sent forthwith to Her Majesty the Queen. On being informed that he would be required to come down with the cash in advance for carriage he stammered a little, but finally planked it down, and the fowls from the prairies of Iowa were duly addressed, 'To Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Windsor, England,' and went on their way to the Royal destination."

WISCONSIN.

Near Doylestown, last week, Mrs. Dean suffered the removal of an ovarian tumor about the size of a child's head, and is now doing well.

—The Janesville *Gazette* says: "One of our medical practitioners received a Christmas present yesterday in the shape of a draft for a couple of hundred dollars. The man who sent it is a total stranger, with whom the doctor never had any business transactions. In a letter accompanying the draft the sender promises to forward the balance in a few days."

—It is stated by parties acquainted with the fact that Lieut. Davis, who cut timber in the Chippewa Valley, was not Lieut. Jefferson Davis, has been the common report. Jefferson Davis remained at Prairie du Chien but a short time.

—Twenty-five families living on 500 acres of land in Shawnee County, want to be incorporated into a village to be named Pacific.

—Green Bay has another artesian well, which is at present flowing within three feet of the surface. The well was bored 124 feet; the first rock was met 97 feet below the surface, and it was found necessary to drill three feet through this. The water is pure and clear.

The Knapp brothers, of Winneconne, have some 4,000 acres of cranberry land in the vicinity of Black River Falls, where the past season they have dug twenty-two miles of four and six feet ditches, expending about $8,000 in the improvement of their marshes.

INDIANA.

There is said to be a surplus of ministerial talent in Cambridge City.

—Shelby County feels the need of a new jail, and proposes to erect one in the spring.

—Paragon people seem to be paragons of clumsiness. Eph. Hodges is the last man who handled a gun carelessly. It did not kill him thistime.

—The champion experimenter of the State has brought himself into public notice. His name is Kellogg, and he touched a buzz-saw in the stave factory at Indianapolis, to see whether it was in motion. He was satisfied.

The New Albany *Ledger* says: "Mr. Green C. Cannon, of this city, has a child eight months old, which may be termed an infantile giant. The child weighs thirty-eight pounds, and yesterday walked across the room with a spittoon in one hand, and a child's rocking chair in the other."

MICHIGAN.

A party belonging to the Canadian Northern Pacific Railroad survey, numbering 45 men, whose destination is Lake Neepigon, was last week left at Copper Harbor by the steamer Mineral Rock she being unable to reach Fort William. Engineer McNab, in charge, awaits instructions to proceed *via* Green Bay, St. Paul, and Duluth.

—The Western Union telegraph line has been extended to Alpena.

—Richardson & Wallis, of Cooper, have a yearling Durham which weighs 1,200 lbs.

—Pentwater is said to have the largest shingle-mill in the United States.

—The capacity of the saw-mills within the limits of Bay City is 132,400,000 feet.

—Saginaw has a colored amateur dramatic association. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is appropriately selected for the initial performance.

—Over 5,000 copies of a book teaching the signs of handkerchief flirtations, etc., have been sold at Grand Rapids. The Kalamazoo *Telegraph* very properly states that the agent will be tarred and feathered if he visits that city.

—The Portage Lake *Mining Gazette* says: "The supply of wild game in town is larger than for many years. One string of Bologna sausage and a kit of red-eared, L. S., branded-tail herring attract great attention among good livers."

—The upper Peninsula journals have been counting up the business of the iron and copper mines for the past year. The production of copper is 104½ tons less this year than in 1870. The total product from the Lake Superior mines in 1871 was nearly 1,000,000 tons of ore, and over 40,000 tons of charcoal pig iron were manufactured. The total value of iron and copper produced was about $12,000,000.

—A large black bear, weighing over 300 pounds, was recently killed a few miles north of Vassar.

—The total number of children in the Reform School is 238. The number admitted during the year is 73, and 97 discharged.

—John Corneline, recently doing business in Grand Rapids as a grocer, has swindled the people of that city to the amount of $15,000. He twice gave bail on the charge of obtaining goods by false pretences, and then absconded.

—A regular meeting of the Saginaw and Bay Salt Company was held here on the 20th, five-eighths of the shares being represented. After a full discussion, it was resolved to dissolve the association, it being held that only by unanimous action upon the part of salt manufacturers could the good sought by the organization of the association be attained. It was stated that the association controlled, the past season, only 450,407 barrels out of the 732,437 barrels that constitute the product of the valley for the past year. The dissolution is to take effect April 1, 1872. Meantime, salt in the hands of members of the association is received by it, and an advance of 75c per barrel made on it.

—The editor of the Ingham County *News* has a snow owl—a very rare bird.

—A Monroe man claims to be the author of "The Beautiful Snow." This sort of thing will tend to become monotonous after a few years.

—A slight-of-hand performer played at Ovid to exactly fifty cents more than his hall rent. If he had announced himself as a "grand prestidigitodermothermopticer" he would doubtless have drawn a full house.

—Hunters and sportsmen have but another week to pursue their vocation or indulge in the chase. The law, as amended at the last session of the Legislature, protects deer, quails, and wild turkeys after December 31. A fine of $50 and imprisonment is the penalty for violating it.

—At Kalamazoo, Dec. 22, a bold attempt was made to rob Sheldon & Co.'s bank. There were four concerned in the enterprise, and they watched the office till they saw that Mr. Bresse was alone, and then, while one of the scoundrels went in and engaged Mr. B. to figure on a pretended draft or check, the others went around the alley and effected an entrance at the back door. They crept up to the safe, which was open, and took therefrom two packages of what seemed to be 5-20s, but in reality they were only Michigan Railroad bonds. Some one in the store opposite suspected there was wrong doing and sent a person to inquire, when the man who asked Mr. B. to figure for him took occasion to leave, and soon after the robbery was discovered. But the birds had flown.

MINNESOTA.

The public schools of Duluth are reported in a very flourishing condition.

—Petitions are in circulation in Pope County asking the Legislature for a special law authorizing the County Commissioners to issue bonds to the extent of $100,000, to be loaned to the sufferers by fire in that county.

—The seats of the new schoolhouse at Mantorville are now being put in place. This completes the building for use.

—Mr. J. J. Sheehan, of Bath, Freeborn County, threshed from fifty acres of land, 1,300 bushels of wheat, fifteen acres of which yielded as high as 37 bushels per acre, which would leave about 21½ bushels as the product per acre of the balance.

—The debt of $8,000 standing against the fine new church edifice of the Episcopal denomination, Red Wing, having been removed through the liberality of some of her citizens, the interesting ceremony of consecration took place on Tuesday of last week, Bishop Whipple officiating. Work was commenced upon this church in the fall of 1869, and it was completed, with the exception of the spire, which is yet to be added, in a little over two years. The total cost up to its present condition has been $23,000.

—At the Alexandria Post Office is a letter which is rapidly making the circuit of the world. It started from Paris, France, in November, directed to George Courtenay, Eighty-seventh Royal Irish Fusileers, Shepherd's Hotel, Alexandria. It has been to Alexandria, Virginia, Louisiana, and Alabama, and finally arrived here. Postmaster Petersen having ascertained that there is a Shepherd's Hotel in Alexandria, Egypt, concluded to forward the stray billet to that destination. By the time it reaches the land of the Pharaohs it will have passed through an interesting variety of population and climate.

—Lake City shipped a quarter of a million bushels of wheat less this year than last. Short crops and stock raising are the reasons.

—A Norwegian, 70 years old, at White Bear Lake, had a fight with a big wolf, the most extraordinary fight on record. The varmint tackled him, and he fought, first with a club, then with a pitchfork, and finally he got a rope round the neck of the beast and therewith drew him to a carpenter's vise, into which he screwed his his head. Then he got a gun and killed him.

—J. P. Pingrey, Superintendent of Public Schools for Goodhue County, reports the same in a flourishing condition. There are 126 school houses in the county, valued at $116,094. There are 6,441 persons in the county between the ages of 5 and 21 years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Norwich *Bulletin* thinks that the chief advantage of roasting chestnuts is the rich and gamey flavor it gives the worm.

—The treasonable offences in Ireland in 1871 were thirty-seven, as against forty-seven in 1870. They were not of a serious character, and since 1866 there has been a great decrease in this class of crime.

—The ostriches in Central Park, New York, have diminished to two; they once were six in number. The monkeys are dying in large numbers from cold and consumption.

—The Cleveland doctors thought a boy there had hydrophobia, but finally decided that the spasms were caused by over-study at school.

—The *Scotsman* understands that during the present session twenty-eight ladies have matriculated at the University of Edinburgh, and that of these ten are studying for the medical profession.

—A Fitchburg, Mass., cat lay down in a fly-wheel recently, and was not discovered till the engine had been running three hours; a dog then detected her and gave the alarm. When the engine was stopped the cat was rescued uninjured, after making sixty revolutions a minute for three hours.

—It is said that hay can be made fire-proof by sprinkling a layer of salt between each layer of hay. This process is recommended as serving the double purpose of a preventive against fire and rendering the hay more conducive to the health of cattle and more agreeable to their palates.

—A lady in Groveland, Mass., recently gave birth to a child, perfect in every respect above the abdomen, but below representing two boys and a girl, and having six legs.

—A Boston horse has just committed suicide by leaping off the dock.

—Lawrence, Kansas, has a curiosity in a pet quail, perfectly tamed.

—The latest improvement in a lady's artistic "make-up," is to color the palms and nails of the hand a delicate vermilion, which is a pretty contrast to the delicate white of the outside.

—A crowd of disorderly women, who were being tried before a Salt Lake City Police Court, recently, took it into their heads to demolish the witnesses and clean out the policemen, in all of which they were successful.

—A Massachusetts woman made $300 last year by the cultivation of lilies.

—"Ought men to vote?" is the title of a leader in the *Woman's Journal* of a recent date.

—The New Bedford papers report that the Revere Railroad slaughter, the Chicago fire, and the daily reports in the papers of deaths from the explosion of petroleum oil, have made the candle trade better than it has been for years.

—The Richmond *Enquirer* objects to the style of the following from the New York *Herald*: "Prince Bismark is invalided by a protracted illness." It maintains that a correct expression would be: "Prince Bismark is illified by a protracted invalidity."

—David R. Dickey, of Randolph, Tipton County, Tennessee, came to an untimely end on Monday of last week. He made a bet that he could eat four bottles of brandy peaches and drink all the liquor, together with two full tumblers of raw whiskey. He drank the whiskey and finished all the peaches, dropping dead while holding the last peach to his mouth.

—The horror of the famine in Persia has not yet reached its climax. Major S. A. Smith, assistant resident, writing from Bushire, says the people are worn to skeletons, the children "to famished beasts," and some of them are always trodden down and killed in the daily rush for the English rice. Mr. A. J. S. Adams, travelling in Teheran about two months ago, says in a note published by the Sunderland *Times*, that in the crowds who swarm in the barrack-square to receive a dole of small silver from the Shah, hundreds, men and women, are literally stark naked, worn to the bone, and covered with sores. The people follow the visitor howling for bread; "two men lie upon the ground, quite dead, and a third is laid upon one side of the bazaar, covered with a piece of dirty cotton. A naked woman lies in the agony of death, surrounded by a crowd of beings almost as badly off as herself. The next form is that of a woman, who scrapes from the ground a handful of melon-seed and filth, which she divides between her two children." This is one morning's ride. There is no help for any of them, though the Shah has—as Mr. Murray testifies—bucketsful of jewels in the private treasury, and the famine cannot end until July.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Watch No. 21639, Stem-Winder—Manufactured by United States Watch Co., (Giles, Wales & Co.) Marion, N. J., has been carried by me four months; its total variation from mean time being seven seconds per month.—S. M. Beard, firm of Beard & Cummings, 128 Front street, N. Y.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest, and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

Corns, Bunions, Nails, Extracted without pain, by Dr. Kenison, Chiropodist, at 553 Wabash avenue, corner Eighteenth street, formerly 116 and 118 Clark street.

A trial of but one box of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, and one bottle of his Special Flavorings, Lemon or Vanilla, will satisfy any of their quality. Money will be refunded if they are not as represented.

Sibley & Endicott, C. H. Beckwith & Sons, Bittinger & Bro., Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Lord, Smith & Co., and others, sell Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts.

MARRIED.

CORSON—PLACE—Dec. 25, by Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, at the Second Baptist Church, Mr. N. Somers Corson and Miss Emma Place, both of this city. No cards.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

DIED.

FERGUSON—At No. 723 Fulton-st., Dec. 26, of consumption, James N. Ferguson, aged 29 years, 10 months, and 6 days.

☞ Boston (Mass.) papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFter decree; scandal and newspaper notice avoided. Address P. O. Box 219, Chicago.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cures all diseases or no pay. 130 West Madison st.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. Same bought. No. 97 West Madison-st., Room 1 and 2, formerly 133 Dearborn st. TUNNICLIFF.

NEW YEAR CALLING CARDS, FANCY DEsigns elegant type. CRANDALL'S Printing Office, No. 6 South Jefferson-st.

TO PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS—ANY REGular physician who has a cash capital of a few thousand dollars, and desires to establish himself in a first-class permanent practice, paying $7,000 per year, and in one of the finest cities in the West; population 10,000, cash learn of an unequaled opportunity, and obtain particulars by addressing, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—500 TEAMSTERS, FARMERS, AND laborers, to buy army overcoats. The cheapest, warmest, and most durable clothing for men working in the ruins. CLEMENT & SAYER, 250 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A SURGEON'S VADE MECUM AND a practical treatise on obstetrics. Apply to M O H, 1011 State-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, CAST-OFF clothing, and miscellaneous goods of any kind. By sending a letter to I. GELDER, 192 South Wells-st. you can find a purchaser.

WANTED—FOR CASH—THREE OR FOUR second-hand coupon cases, Reid or Bacon's patent any size. Address W R B, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO BUY MY TOOLS AND rent carriage shop, or A No. 1 blacksmith or painter, with some capital, to take an interest; a good chance for No. 1 man. Address H C, Box 748, La Fayette, Indiana.

WANTED—AT THE TIVOLI VARIETIES, 59 Blue Island-av., a good piano player; steady engagement.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD CANVASSERS WILL find a good paying business at 659 West Madison-st.

WANTED—$1,500—I WANT A MAN WHO IS NOT afraid to invest the above amount in a speculation that will net him at least $15,000 in a few months without fail. Address SPECULATION, Tribune office.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 1 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foramen's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines and sawmills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, cash ticker and moulder, shaping machines and mortising machines, 80 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st., Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes. Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE CYLINDER 14x24. Can be seen working. H. H. & J. S. TURNER, 64 Lumber-st.

HORSE-POWERS—RAILWAY ONE AND TWO horse; sweep-powers, from four to ten horse, clipper, hay and corn-stalk cutters, wood saws, Hutchinson's Patent Locking Grate Bars, Barke's Sandpaper, ing Machines, corn shellers, etc., manufactured and for sale by H. A. PITTS' SONS, 11 South Jefferson-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—CHOICE INVESTMENT—A SMALL amount of preferred stock of the Chicago Building Society; guar anteed 10 per cent stock; payable half yearly; recommended. C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, broker, 266 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD REAL estate, $2,000 cash stock that has never payed less than 12 per cent dividend. J. F. LATHAW & CO., 510 State-st.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. HELM & HOWLAND, 124 West Washington-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY; also, small sums; funds in hand. LOUIS L. PALMER, Attorney, 461 Wabash-av.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD COLLATERALS, or to buy real estate centrally located. Want a good bargain. L. F. DOWNING & CO., 574 Wabash-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—[illegible] FEET, RANDOLPH near Wells, [illegible] per foot. [illegible] feet corner Randolph-st and Michigan-av., $4,000 per foot. [illegible] corner Washington and Franklin-sts., great bargain. [illegible] Dearborn-st., near Washington, [illegible]. [illegible] Dearborn-st., near Washington-st., very easy terms. [illegible] and improvements, Clark, near Van Buren-st. [illegible] Cheap lots at Irving Park, $250 each. MILLER & RIGDON, 205 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—No. 56 NORTH DESplaines-st. [illegible]; ground lease, suitable for business. [illegible] Good new two-story 8-room house with lot, West Side; [illegible]; terms easy. CULVER & HOVEY, 100 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—[illegible] ON WEST WASHINGTON-st., northeast corner Union-st; the best corner on the street at price asked, for improvement or investment. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE ON WABASH-av., completely furnished; $15,000. (65.) CLAFLIN BROS, 204 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED LAKE-ST. PROPERTY bringing [illegible] annual income; will take $25,000 in Central Park lots. (65.) CLAFLIN BROS, 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LEASES—MICHIGAN-av., 20 feet, adjoining Michigan-av. Hotel; 99 years' lease. State-st., near Randolph, 26x144; 50 years' lease. No re-appraisals during entire term. The finest leases in market. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opp. Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF VERY CHOICE lots in the burnt district. Also, several desirable corners, suitable for blocks or church sites, south of Twenty-second-st. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opp. Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—FOUR 2-STORY HOUSES ON MADison-av.; one on Jackson, Rucker and Hubbard-sts, and one on Western and Campbell-avs. Lots on Harrison, Jackson, Adams, Van Buren, Madison and Ewing-sts, and Western, Campbell and Park-avs. Also, choice lots on Campbell Park. CAMPBELL BROS, 150 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WONDERFUL BARGAINS FOR cash. Lot on Wentworth-av., near Fiftieth-st., $450. Two lots on Reuben-st., near Fifty-second; for both, $250. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, LONG TIME. ERIE-st., near Lincoln, two lots, $800 each. Davis-st., near Lake, one lot, $1,200. Lot near Douglas Park, $600. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—25x125, PEORIA, NEAR MADISON, $[illegible] per foot; 25x125, Green, near Madison, $[illegible] per foot; 24x112, Madison, near Peoria; 25x100 on Madison, near Aberdeen; 50x100, Madison near Ann; 50x180, on Madison, near Halsted; 50x180, on Washington near Union; 25x100, on Madison, near Halsted; 50x80, corner Harrison and Wells-sts; 51x100, Franklin, near Madison; 122x150, corner, on Washington. Choice residences in the West Division. The above property will all be explained by calling on D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and lot. House 2-story and basement, pressed brick. Contains latest improvements. Lot 57 feet, east front. Altogether one of the pleasantest places in the city. Small payment down. Inquire on premises, 909 Indiana-av., near Twentieth-st.

FOR SALE—20 FEET EAST FRONT ON OAKley-st., at a very low price. (65.) CLAFLIN BROS, 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON VAN BUREN, NEAR WELLS-st., 100 feet front; on West Madison 475 feet, in lots to suit. (64.) CLAFLIN BROS, 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—20x100 FEET IN burnt district, and two 2-story dwellings on Horne-st., 8 rooms each, at a bargain. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—80x125 ON MADISON-ST., NEAR corner Paulina. 6x119 corner State and Twenty-fifth-sts., very cheap. 25x178 on Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st. 40 feet and two houses on Park-av., near Robey-st. 20 feet on Wells-st., between Monroe and Randolph. 20 feet on Randolph-st., near Union. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 63 South Canal-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER FOR cash, small cottage and lot, large barn, near Centre-av. and Polk-st., $1,250. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WENTWORTH-AV., NEAR TWENty-sixth, store and 4 rooms, 6 years ground lease, $[illegible]; cottage, 7 rooms, on Loomis-st., near Jefferson Park, $875. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR-ST., NORTH SIDE—100 feet front on Superior-st., near St. Clair. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST., NORTH SIDE—50 by 100 feet on Indiana-st., near Kingsbury; price $125 per foot; is a decided bargain; terms of payment easy. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST.—LOT 24 BY 105 feet on Madison-st., between Ashland and Paulina. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, on Clark-st.—I have control of and will sell on long credit most desirable property; terms better than on lease. Lots large or small. THOS. B. BRYAN, Fidelity Safe Depository.

FOR SALE—BANK LOT, 36X100, ON ADAMS-ST., near Dearborn-st. It must be sold; investigate and make me an offer. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 603 Fulton-st., 9 to 1 a. m.

FOR SALE—BY PATCH & CLYBORNE, REAL Estate Agents, 26 North Clark-st.: 50x160 on Illinois-st., between State and Dearborn-sts., on five years' credit, to parties that will build. We also have several fine residence lots on North LaSalle and North Dearborn-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY PATCH & CLYBORNE, REAL Estate Agents, 26 North Clark-st.: 40 acres, adjoining Ravenswood. 10 acres, near Bowmanville. 80 acres, adjoining South Lynn. A good brick yard of 10 acres, only six miles from the Court House; the clay makes the finest kind of red brick.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property—123 acres of choice farming land, a portion of it well adapted for the manufacture of brick tile, and bed of moulding sand adjoining the beautiful city of Kenosha, about one mile from the harbor. For particulars apply to W. R. LOOMIS & CO., 15 Harmon-court.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE—LOT 25x150 OR 100 FEET on the North Side, south of Indiana-st., suitable for business purposes, for a term of years. Address F. PAUL, 107 North Paulina-st., or L. F. HATHAWAY, 150 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, 40 TO 150 FEET fronting North Clark-st., south of Chicago-av. PATCH & CLYBONE, 26 North Clark-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE—BUILDING LOTS IN the burnt district. PATCH & CLYBONE, 26 North Clark-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A STOCK OF HARDWARE, TINWARE, TINners' tools, and store fixtures for sale, as I wish to leave for the Pacific coast. Apply at 307 and 309½ West Lake-st.

A GOOD LOCATED BAKERY FOR SALE, doing a good business, rent for house and basement cheap; long lease. Apply at SWINEFURT BROS., 62 and 64 South Clark-st.

ANY PERSON WANTING A FINE SET OF parlor furniture cheap, can call three days at 158 South Halsted-st., up-stairs.

BRICK YARD FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS yard in good order, capacity of 50,000 per day. Address MILTON BLANCHARD, Watertown, Wis.

DRUG STORE, INCLUDING STOCK AND fixtures, for sale, very cheap; centrally located in a county seat in Wisconsin; capital required, $1,200. Inquire of E. S. PATCH, Watertown, Wis.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS, at a bargain; first-class location on principal street, stock and fixtures good and new, with 4 years' lease of 1st and 2d floors. Call on or address PHYSICIAN, 58 State-st., up stairs.

FLOUR MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—A valuable interest in two large flour mills—one water and one steam—located in one of the principal cities of Iowa; water supply inexhaustible; competing railroads afford low freights East and South. Address W. H. RICE, Room 4, 87 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACturers—The entire business of the E. W. M. Co. for sale on the most favorable terms. 200 to 400 men are constantly employed; gross sales amounting to about $500,000 per annum, which business might be doubled by giving judicious credits. The undersigned, having devoted 20 years of his life entirely to its growth, and having made all the property he desires, is determined to retire, improve his real estate, and obtain the rest his declining years and health demand, leaving to his successors a business which he believes has no parallel in the country. For further information inquire of or address P. W. GATES, President, Office, 48 Canal-st. Chicago.

I WILL SELL MY LEASE AND FIXTURES OF store, which is 56 feet long and 22 wide, to the highest bidder, No. 77 South Halsted-st., near Madison, and two doors from the new theatre, with auctioneer's license. Open for bids for two or three days.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—AN ESTABLISHed produce commission house for sale, net profits of which are upward of $3,500 a year; can be conducted on a capital of $2,000. Will be sold only to a party that can give good references. Address, for one week, PRODUCE COMMISSION, Tribune office.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A GROCERY store for sale, will give a lease to the right man. Address H. O., Tribune office.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE DElivery, one Wharfdale, two-feeder, new machine. 30x37. (Payne, maker, England), never used yet; all complete—tympan, rollers, etc.; speed, 2,500 to 3,000 copies per hour; price, delivered here on board the Grand Trunk Railroad, $2,850 cash, greenbacks. Also one Babcock & Cottrell drum-cylinder, 31x46, almost new, used 2 years only; delivered here at railroad station; price, $1,800 gold. The undersigned are giving up newspaper business and have those for sale. LOUIS PERRAULT & CO., 230 St. James-st, Montreal, Canada.

$300 CASH WILL BUY A SALOON, STOCK, fixtures and lease, all in good order, now doing a paying business. J. F. LATHAW & CO., 510 State-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

ASK FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED HOWE Sewing Machine; the oldest, best and most reliable, and don't buy any other. Offices 239 South Halsted-st. and 839 Wabash av. Canvassers wanted, and liberally dealt with.

BUY THE BEST. GROVER & BAKER'S NEW improved shuttle, lock-stitch sewing machine; also, Grover & Baker's celebrated elastic stitch machines. Fewer price than any other first-class machine; more attachments free; easy monthly payments. Salesroom 96 West Randolph-st., and 20 Eighteenth-st.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES—Terms, payable in work or cash, at South Side Office, 27 Eighteenth-st.

SAVE $20. BUY THE WILSON SHUTTLE SEWing machine. The best in the world. Price $45. Warranted for five years. Sold on easy monthly payments. Salesroom, 373 West Madison-st. City canvassers wanted.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF J. N. VILKINS, formerly 138 Dearborn-st., now 25 South Desplaines-st. and 187 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on monthly installments, and work given in payment if desired.

WEED, SINGER, AND WHEELER & WILSON sewing machines for sale, on easy monthly payments. Work given in payment to those who desire it. G. K. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st.

TO LEASE.

TO RENT—ON LONG LEASE—80X101 1-2 FEET, fronting south of Randolph-st., between State and Dearborn; also 54x150 feet, fronting west on Wabash-av., near Monroe-st.; three rooms suitable for office, on State, near Sixteenth. Apply at Room 1, 311 State-st.

TO LEASE—APPLICATION FROM PARTIES who own property on Canal-st., north of Harrison, or adjacent in the same, who wish to lease for a term of years. [illegible] please apply to W. A. JAMES & CO., 111 Fulton-st. We want [illegible] Bearsary, to erect a brick building, [illegible], suitable for [illegible]. W. A. JAMES & CO., Machinery Depot, 111 Fulton-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS STEINWAY piano, at a great bargain. Can be seen any day this week at 44 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—GOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO AT $7 PER month, at 237 1-2 West Madison-st., up stairs.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—UNPRECEDENTED! THE "Chicago and the Great Conflagration," by Colbert and Chamberlin, Associate Editors Chicago Tribune. Illustrated by Chapin and Gulick. [illegible] copies already sold. Orders already received for [illegible] agents; and agents at work are meeting with most extraordinary success. [illegible] Colbert and Chamberlin's Full Octavo Volume of 528 printed pages, and 24 pages illustrations engraved [illegible] the only reliable map of Chicago published [illegible] Chicago in Flames," "Chicago in Ruins," and numerous other fine illustrations, engraved expressly for this work; also full and graphic accounts of the great Northwestern fires, and the other great fires of the world. [illegible] Apply at once and name the territory desired. Address J. S. GOODMAN, Publisher, 15 South Green-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND ITS Destruction," a full and complete history of Chicago, her past, present, and future; with graphic scenes, incidents, and full details of the disaster, by GEO. P. UPTON and J. W. Sheahan, editors of The Chicago Tribune, with nearly 500 pages, and 50 illustrations; 20 copies of this book selling to one of any other published in English or German; it is now ready for delivery. Send for outfit and choice of territory. UNION PUBLISHING CO, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—DR. GOODSPEED'S HIStory of Chicago and the great fires of the West and world, contains 680 pages and 75 illustrations, all on tinted paper. Now ready. Price, $2.50. Most rapid selling book in America. Prospectus and outfit free. A portion of the proceeds donated to the sufferers. Address J. W. GOODSPEED, 21 South Canal-st., Chicago. Circulars of Dr. Goodspeed's Franco-German War sells immensely.

AGENTS WANTED—$250 PER MONTH! EMployment! Extra Inducement! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—$15 TO $30 A DAY, IN every county in the United States, to sell a newly patented article of great utility and absolutely needed in every house. For particulars address THE CHAMPION MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $12 A DAY ARE BEing made by all canvassers, of either sex, with Linington's Combination Needle Box and Portemonnaie; one agent sells 36 in five hours; another 72 in a day and a half; another 144 in less than a day; another 8 in one house, etc., etc. Everybody buys them at sight. Send 50 cents for sample and circular, or call at 97 West Monroe-st, Chicago. C. M. LININGTON.

AGENTS FOR A CAPITAL STORY PAPER wanted. Canvassers well paid, copy and lists free. Canvassers well paid, copy and lists free. Address "Chicago Extra," 128 West Lake-st, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL BROWN'S Champion Block Plane, and the best Knife Cleaner in the market. J. W. BROWN & CO., 48 School-st., Boston, Mass.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 9 large rooms, on Wabash-av., north of Harmon-court, with all modern improvements, suitable for business purposes; only first-class parties dealt with; immediate possession, and will be rented until May 1, 1872. Apply to WM. HANSBROUGH or CHAS. C. AUSTIN.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE on West Monroe-st., fronting Jefferson Park; 12 to 14 rooms. Rent $1,500 per year, for term to suit tenant. Furniture mostly new, and for sale at a bargain. Very desirable. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, No. 265 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NICE COTTAGE, WEST JACKSON-st., at $20 per month; furniture for sale. POTWIN & CORBY, 215 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FINE HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS near Union Park; also a good front office on second floor, on Randolph-st., near Jefferson-st. Inquire of EDMUND G. STILES, 112 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, CORNER OF LEAVITT and Hubbard-sts., two rooms and basement $10 per month, or $7.50 if taken till the 1st of May. Call at 178 West Washington.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 4 LARGE ROOMS, comfortably furnished, convenient to Randolph-st. cars. To a small family, from January 1 to May 1, 1872. Address, or apply to GEO. G. CUSTER, No. 250 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FINE TWO-STORY AND BASEment house; 10 rooms; all modern improvements; gas fixtures, furnace, &c., with good two-story brick barn, 25x40. East front, on Michigan-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts, at $2,000 per annum, to May 1, 1873; immediate possession. Apply to WM. HANSBROUGH or CHAS. C. AUSTIN, 871 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—$30 PER MONTH—A STORE ON Madison, near Halsted, good for a lager-beer or restaurant. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A WELL-LIGHTED BASEMENT IN a brick building, suitable for any light business, on the South Side; no saloon need apply. Inquire on the premises, 166 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—STORE WINDOW, ON MADISON-st., $25; 3 basement rooms of a cottage, $20. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE OFFICE, WITH STORage 50x14 feet attached, with outside lift from alley, second floor, at 23 West Madison-st., near the bridge. Apply to HERCHMER, BROWN & GOODE, wine and liquor dealers.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN A DESIRABLE OFfice. MANHATTAN S. M. CO., 286 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LOFTS WITH STEAM POWER, 2 floors, 60x100, with steam power. Inquire of A. L. BROWN, corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES AT 574 WABASH-AV., near Harrison-st., first floor, in brick building; first rate location. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 574 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORE AND ROOMS 752 WEST Madison-st.; good location, only $70 per month. Stores 343 and 345 Van Buren-st., 25x80 each; rents low. Stores rented, and rents collected. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 183 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW STORE, JUST completed, suitable for dry goods or other merchandise, at 753 West Madison-st; rent low. Apply at 511 Washington-st, or to S. M. Moore & Co.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICE, ABOUT 15x25 feet, light on three sides, closet, gas fixtures, tables, chairs, and stove. Will be rented till May 1, 1872 or 1873. MANHATTAN S. M. CO., 286 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FOR STORE OR OFFICES, FIRST floor and large unfurnished basement of 931 Wabash-av. C. T. TREGO, 14 Board of Trade Building.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ON TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR Wabash-av., to first-class, responsible parties only, part of a house, lower floor, 7 rooms, completely and nicely furnished, with all modern conveniences, &c., from January 2, 1872, to May 1; a liberal discount for all the rent in advance. CHAS. C. AUSTIN, 871 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—744 STATE-ST.—WITH OR WITHOUT board, a neatly furnished front parlor, suitable for gentleman and wife or three gentlemen.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, TO small family, front parlor, two sleeping rooms, dining room and kitchen, with modern improvements, on Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st. Address A. WILLIAMS, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS ON THE FIRST FLOOR, for offices, at 66 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS AND LARGE closet, convenient for housekeeping, near Union Park. Water in rooms. Inquire rear of 78 Smith-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock to-day.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON, A FURNISHED house of 8 rooms, until the 1st of September next. Address Box 1917 Evanston.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, FURNISHED, FOR housekeeping; only $230 for furniture and rent free to May 1. KIMBALL & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, UNFURnished, five rooms, exceedingly pleasant, gas and water. First-class party only need apply. 764 Wabash-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A STYLISH HORSE AND NEW CONCORD EXpress wagon to be let by the month, or will take the work and advertise for a first class house. Apply to ANTHONY & CO., 837 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—EIGHT TEAMS WITH WAGONS and harness, cheap for cash. Apply at 79 South Sangamon-st.

FOR SALE—W. C. WILBUR WILL HAVE AT the Omaha Stables, corner Twenty-third and State st, 15 large draft horses, weighing from 2,400 to 2,900 pounds a pair. One pair Norman 3-year old colts that weigh 2,690 pounds, will be in on Thursday, Dec. 28.

FOR SALE—I WILL NOW SELL BOTH OF MY fine trotting horses, top buggy, road wagon and cutter, harness, robes and blankets if wanted; these are the best made. (No Jockey need call.) Apply to DR. FRITZ, 158 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—$200 CASH WILL BUY A GOOD TOP buggy, horse, and harness; buggy only been used four months. Inquire at No. 62 Lumber-st, near Twelfth-st. bridge.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—PORTLAND CUTTERS, at 78 West Randolph-st. MILLAR & PARSONS.

FOR SALE—ONE CAR LOAD OF HEAVY horses, from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds. TILDEN & EATON, 58 and 57 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—15 HORSES AND 8 VERY LARGE mules, just from the country, at WALKER'S stable, northwest corner Indiana-av. and Thirty-third-st.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW, SQUARE, BOX BUSIness cutter, cheap, at BUCHANAN, CARPENTER & CO.'s, 77 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED another shipment of pony sleighs, four passenger square boxes, jump seats, swell bodys, and Portland styles, all first-class work; also have some light express wagons, just the thing for business men. 325 and 327 Wabash-av., PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY GOODS, BLANKets, sleigh bells, etc., wholesale and retail; largest stock in the city, at HARDY & SHORT'S, 248 Michigan-av. (park front).

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!—DOUBLE AND SINGLE Portland; finest in the city. Also one shifting-top buggy, one open, one two-seated carriage, a half-top phaeton, and double harness, at HATHAWAY'S, 688 State-st.

WANTED—HORSE, HARNESS, AND WAGON in exchange for suburban lots or improved real estate. Inquire at 608 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A LIGHT EXPRESS wagon, or will hire one for four months. Call on W. L. ELY & CO., 47 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A NEW OR GOOD second hand one horse express wagon, with top. Apply to JONES & CHAPEN, Wentworth-av. and Sixteenth-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—14 ACRES OF GROUND WITH small house, well, cistern, all kinds small fruits, three minutes' walk from station at Lake Forest. Want unimproved lots in vicinity of Chicago; North Side, or Division-st, West Side; also, 50 feet corner lot, with large house, for 160 acre farm within 40 miles of Chicago. W. S. COFFMAN, 187 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY OR SUBURBAN property, or good horse and carriage—a house and lot in Cedar Falls, Iowa; farm, and unimproved land in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois; will pay part for a good trade. LEVI WING & CO., 335 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THE LADY WHO RECEIVED the wrong trunk, on the South Side, on Thursday, Dec. 14, will please send her address to EXPRESSMAN, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—THE THREE MEN WHO BORrowed a buggy from 280 Milwaukee-av., two weeks ago, will please return it and save further trouble.

PERSONAL—GEORGE E. BATE, 23 YEARS OF age, left home 24 November last, proposing to go to Chicago via Detroit, but not having communicated with his parents since, any information respecting him will be gratefully received by them. Address ALBERT BATE, Dunnville, Ont., Canada.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—15 TONS TIMOTHY AND UPLAND prairie hay 15 miles from Chicago. Apply to H. C. MIDDAUGH, 29 South Sangamon-st., from 12 to 1 and 5 to 6 p. m.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS E FLAT CORNET player, to travel with "Peak Family Bell Ringers." Wm. H. Peak, proprietor; must also be competent to play first violin and lead band and orchestra. Must be strictly temperate, of good appearance and address; none other need apply. Call at Rand & McNally's, West Randolph-st., between 1 and 4 p. m., Thursday, Dec. 28. JOE P. MARSTON, Agent Peak Family Bell Ringers.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN HAVING $5 capital to travel or canvass and sell an article in universal demand; 200 per cent profit guaranteed; call or send stamp for circular to H. CAMPBELL & CO., 121 Illinois-st., Chicago.

WANTED—GOOD BOX-NAILERS AT THE Muskegon Box Factory, at Stock Yards; No. 1 nailers are making $4 in ten hours; all piece work.

WANTED—ADVERTISEMENT SOLICITORS; extra inducements offered. Address S L, Tribune branch office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CANVASSER to canvass among the city and out of town grocers; must have some knowledge of the grocery business. Address, stating experience and salary wanted, C S & CO, Tribune office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SOLICIT JOB work for the Great Western Printing Company, 46 and 48 West Lake st.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 25 FARM HANDS FOR Southern Illinois, wages $1 per day and board, steady work for one year; 200 railroad laborers for the South, $2.25 per day, board $3.50 per week; also cheap tickets for all points South at 21 South Canal-st. C. V. SNELL, Agent.

WANTED—25 WOOD CHOPPERS FOR SOUTHern Indiana, work all winter; two teamsters for city. Employment Headquarters, Room 3½ Lind's Block, Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS AND farm hands to go South; go out to-night. Apply at 21 West Randolph-st., or 352 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WITH a knowledge of the grocery business, to take orders and deliver goods. One acquainted on the South Side preferred. Apply to No. 1026 State-st.

WANTED—A BOY, 14 OR 15 YEARS OLD, TO take care of a horse and work about the house. Apply to J. S. DICKINSON, 285 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN OF energy who can invest $100; can make $75 per week. Call at 127 West Madison-st., upstairs, between 11 and 4.

WANTED—EVERYONE LOOKING FOR EMployment to call and examine our new Corn-sheller; shells 6 bushels per hour. Retail at $1.50. Good men wanted. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A COPYIST WHO CAN WRITE A good plain hand. Address H X, Tribune office, 869 Wabash-av.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN, HAVing an established trade in Missouri, to sell goods by sample for a Philadelphia jobbing house; must be thoroughly acquainted with the hosiery, notions, and white goods business. Address, giving full particulars of experience, etc., CHALFANT, COX & CO., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK; ONE WHO CAN speak German preferred. Apply at 171 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A CLERK, WELL ACQUAINTED with money and bookkeeping, to act as cashier. Address WHOLESALE MERCHANT, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE SHIPPING CLERK AND ONE collector; must be young, active men, not afraid to work. Address, with reference, F A G, Tribune office. West side.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN PARCEL DESK at J. B. SHAYS, 243 and 245 West Madison-st. Must be quick at figures with some knowledge of dry goods.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK OF THREE OR four years' experience. Best of reference required. Inquire of EDWIN GREENE, 45 Hubbard-court, between the hours of 2 and 3.

Trades.

WANTED—10 GOOD COMPOSITORS (NON-Union), to work on a morning paper in a Western city; prompt pay, and constant work; passes furnished. Apply to, or address C L TUCKER, 96 Douglas place.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ELECTROTYPER, one of steady habits and who understands finishing; a permanent situation and good pay to the right man, with a home in the pleasantest city in the United States. Address, stating pay desired, ROBERT ROWELL, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE workers and slate roofers. Apply to ROBERT GRIFFITH, Factory and Slate-yard, corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER, AT 593 STATE-st. immediately.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BREAD AND cracker baker. Address B. W. BIXBY, Red Wing, Minn.

WANTED—BRASS-MOULDERS—FIRST-CLASS men will find steady employment by addressing BAILEY, FARRELL & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—BOOKBINDER; A STEADY AND competent man will have permanent employment. Inquire corner Twenty-second and State-sts., over Broadway Market.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SHIRT CUTter immediately at B. C. ROGERS & CO.'s, 321 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY JOURNEYMAN barber; good wages and steady employment given. Apply immediately to L. RAY, Box 90, Davenport, Iowa.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS watchmaker. Apply to BODDIN & HAMILTON, 746 State-st.

WANTED—HANDS FOR MAKING PANTS. Apply to S. SALKY & CO., 154 Michigan-av., near Adams-st., up stairs.

WANTED—TO BOOKBINDERS—BOOK FOLDers, also a good ruler. Apply to CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., Nos. 11, 13, and 15, North Desplaines-st.

WANTED—TO BOOKBINDERS—2 RULERS and 1 finisher. Apply to MILLARD & DECKER, corner Wood and Tyler-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHIRT CUTTER. Apply, immediately, at 364 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD BUTCHER, WHO UNDERstands making sausages, etc. Apply to S. MIANY & CO., 227 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SHIRT CUTter. TOMLINSON & CO., 690 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE, WITHOUT CHILD, or else some one to adopt a healthy boy 4 weeks old. Address W M G, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SINGING LADY, one that reads music fluently, to travel with a first-class party. Call at OPTICIAN'S, 85 West Madison-st, for one week. C. W. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO ATTEND A show case in a photograph gallery. Must speak German. Inquire at 239 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—LADY ASSISTANT AT LUNCH stand in passenger house of the C., B. & Q. R. R., corner of Sixteenth-st. and Indiana-av. Apply to lunch counter.

WANTED—TWO LADIES AS TRAVELLING correspondents and solicitors for a lady's monthly paper. Also, ladies to solicit subscribers in the city. Call at 146 West Washington-st., front rooms, up stairs, after 10 a. m.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three persons. References required. Must be a No. 1 laundress. Apply at No. 67 East Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 19 PECK-court, corner of Michigan-av., competent servants for families in the city and at Evanston. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR A HOTEL A short distance in the country. Also, good girls for the city. Apply at MRS. THOMPSON'S, 1032 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. APPLY AT the Madison House, 124 and 126 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Good wages paid. Apply at 636 State-st.

WANTED—TWO NEAT, STEADY GIRLS; SISters or friends; one for cook, the other for servant girl and nurse. Must have good references. Apply at No. 63 Twenty-fourth-st. No objection to colored.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer, Scotch, German, or English preferred. Call or address corner Thirty-ninth-st and Michigan-av.

WANTED—A SWEDE OR BOHEMIAN GIRL to do housework in private family. Call at 16 Dupuyster-st., between VanBuren and Harrison-sts., 4 doors west of Desplaines-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TWO COMPEtent girls for general housework. Apply at 514 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, who can come with good recommendations. Call at 287 Michigan-av., between 9 o'clock a. m. and 9 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A SMALL FAMily, at 757 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WORK IN A RESTAUrant in the burnt district, in day time only. Apply at 185 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of four. Apply at 455 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at 967 Wabash-av., corner of Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK AT 1222 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEWORK of a small family. Inquire at 1229 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, or Swedish girl to do general housework; family small. 343 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK; ALSO A dining-room girl. Apply for one week to MATRON, No. 5 Keyes' Hall, corner Warren and Ashland-avs.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSE work at Mrs. DAWSON'S Intelligence Office, 71 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN, NORWEGIAN OR Swede girl, to do general housework in a small family. Inquire at 172 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—FEMALE COOK FOR RESTAUrant, at 185 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 195 Lake-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL; MUST BE A FIRST-class cook. Apply at 545 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply to Mrs. GRIFFITH, 169 Myrick-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TWO LAUNDRY girls at the Southern Hotel, corner of Clark and Harrison-sts. Good wages paid.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Inquire corner Clark and Adams-sts, second house from the corner, on Clark.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—AT MRS. BISHOP'S DRESSMAKing Parlors, 75 Twenty-fifth-st. two first-class finishers, one trimmer, also a kitchen girl.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—FAMILIAR WITH THE meat market business to purchase one-half interest in an old established market and grocery house. Location first-class. Business sound and profitable. Capital required $1,000. Apply to H. H. STODDARD, 231 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000, IN A manufacturing and wholesale business established in Chicago in 1856; good custom. Address W S, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—FRESCO PAINTER with good references in the city wants a house painter with some capital, in order to undertake both branches. Good references required. Address P O, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $4,000 CASH, TO take a half interest in an improved farm at $15 per acre. It will be worth double that in two years. For further particulars address EMERSON, Tribune office.

KNITTING MACHINES.

LAMB KNITTING MACHINES—THE COMplete knitter. Call and examine, or send stamp for circular and samples of work. HULBERT & WOODHEAD, General Agents, 73 South Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TEAMSTER, BY A young man well acquainted with the city; can give reference if required. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AS SHALL box nurse. Can be found at No. 7 West [illegible]. PETER CONLISK.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE in either city or country, man to take care of horses and cows, &c., and the woman to do [illegible] work. Good references. Apply at 941 West Lake-st. JOHN KALEY.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN ARCHItect's office, by a first-class draughtsman and [illegible] architect. Highest references as to ability. Address C S, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF considerable experience and energy, in a wholesale or commission house; reference first-class. Address C J K, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH and responsible bookkeeper, in a wholesale, commission, or manufacturing house; [illegible] experience in Chicago. Address B X F, care Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR business manager, by a man of experience and character. Could bring employer some business. [illegible] take an interest in a paying business. [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER in a wholesale or retail grocery; thoroughly understands his business; or in a liquor house, understands compounding. Address L. STOCKMAN, [illegible] State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN thoroughly acquainted with the grocery business; best of references. Apply at [illegible] West Madison, up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of good business capacity; is a good bookkeeper and not afraid of work. Can give the best of city references. WHITING, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN who has had [illegible] years' experience in the lumber trade, a position as salesman, bookkeeper, or general business man, with a wholesale lumber firm. [illegible] residence at the mill where the lumber is manufactured. Highest references as to character and ability. Address, B C M, Box [illegible], Albany, N. Y.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER to run a steam engine. Address E H S, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JOB COMPOSITOR or pressman; understands running Gordon, [illegible] city and Globe Jobbers. Address PRINTER, Tribune office.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, IS willing to work round the house, and can furnish the best of reference. Address MARK N. N., [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR chambermaid by a competent girl; can be seen at 387 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; best of reference if required. Call for two days, at 66 North Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED Protestant woman as chambermaid in a private family. Please call at 111 West Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN girls in the same (private) family as cook and second girl. Can be seen at Mrs. THOMPSON'S, 1032 State-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—YESTERDAY MORNING, ON MICHIgan-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first, an assignment to Charles M. Smith, dated Dec. [illegible], and a mortgage to George C. Smith, dated Oct. [illegible], both duly recorded; together with a [illegible] and a land estimate; for which a suitable reward will be paid if delivered at 262 Michigan-av., No. [illegible], or No. 202 West Randolph-st. GEORGE C. SMITH & BRO.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF DEC. 26, ON West Adams-st., between Loomis and Ashland, or on Aberdeen, between Adams and Madison, a lady's fur collar. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to 676 West Adams-st.

LOST—AN IVORY-HANDLED OAK WALKING cane, mended in centre. If the finder will return it to the Twenty-second-st. Bank, [illegible] Avenue Hotel, he will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—A WHITE COW—ON THE MORNING of the 27th inst; the finder will be liberally rewarded by reporting at 916 Prairie-av.

LOST—A STOUT BAY HORSE WITH WHITE scar on back. Had on a buggy harness. [illegible] returning the same will be rewarded, at [illegible] Twelfth-st, or southwest corner Canal and Twelfth-sts.

LOST—A BAY HORSE AND SQUARE BOX top buggy with buffalo robe, 2 blankets, and lady's clothes. Leave at 49 Morgan, or at [illegible], West side, corner Madison and Union-sts. [illegible] WEST.

LOST—AT DIFFERENT LOCALITIES, ABOUT Dec. 20, a gold sleeve button with enameled flower under the crystal, and a coral earring with face and three pendants. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving at the above of C. D. PEACOCK'S Jewelry house, 96 West Madison-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 23, ON Madison-st., between Shay's and Simpson & Mattwell's, a brown deableur leaf shawl, bright plaid on grey ground. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at BULLOCK BROS., 264 West Madison-st.

LOST—ON STATE OR TWENTY-SECOND-ST., an envelope containing a bank book and papers. Parties leaving the same at 1006 State-st., will be suitably rewarded. PETER NIEL.

LOST—PACKAGE PHOTO VIEWS, LABELLED. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at Southern Hotel, cor. Clark and Harrison-sts.

LOST—A GRAY HORSE AND LUMBER WAGON from 63 West Lake-st. The finder will please return to 44 West Lake-st, and receive a good reward. J. OGELZ.

LOST—ON CHRISTMAS MORNING, ABOUT 9 o'clock, on Twenty-fourth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., an American sable collar. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at 66 Twenty-eighth-st.

FOUND—ON MONDAY OF THE FIRE ON Halsted-st., near Madison, a picture of [illegible]. The owner will find it at 85 Twenty-second-st.

FOUND—A POCKETBOOK, CONTAINING A small sum of money. Owner can have same by calling at 465 West Jackson-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A DARK BAY HORSE, [illegible] a liberal reward for notice or delivery at 23 Calumet-av.

TAKEN UP—ON THE DAY OF THE FIRE, A [illegible] horse and spotted bay cow. Owner can have the property paying charges at 38 North-av.

$500 REWARD—THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid to anyone who will [illegible] 362 Fulton-st. two trunks, taken from [illegible] on the night of October 8 or morning of the 9th; one a large Saratoga, lettered A. N. K.; the other small, large packing trunk, lettered J. H. K. No questions asked. AGNES N. KNOWLTON.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

8 ELDRIDGE-COURT—TWO FRONT SUITES or single rooms, with first-class table. References required.

121 THROOP-ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM Madison-st.—Board and room for two gentlemen in a small family.

22 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—A PLEASANT FRONT room to rent, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

30 ABERDEEN-ST.—ONE SINGLE ROOM with board; accommodations first-class. Also one or two day boarders wanted.

37 PARK-AV.—A NEW FRONT ROOM AND good board, in a first-class house and good location, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, at reasonable price.

41 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST.—ONE ROOM from Washington—Room well furnished for one or two gentlemen; warmed, and gas; brick house.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., BETWEEN PRAIrie and Calumet-avs.—Furnished rooms, with fire, gas, full or partial board. Terms very reasonable.

264 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE ROOM, SUITAble for two gentlemen; also one single room. Table boarders accommodated.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT room, with board, suitable for two gentlemen, on moderate terms.

348½ STATE-ST.—DAY BOARDERS AT $4 PER week wanted at Leonard's restaurant, best [illegible] in Chicago. JNO. LEONARD, proprietor.

665 WABASH-AV.—LARGE FURNISHED front room, with best of board, for two or three gentlemen. Charges moderate. References required.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTYsixth-st.—Pleasant rooms with board for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; [illegible] pass the door.

1228 INDIANA-AV.—BOARD FOR GENtleman. Terms $6 per week.

A MERCHANT HAVING A LARGE FRONT room and alcove unoccupied, would be glad to take a gentleman and wife to board until May 1. Table and accommodations first-class in every respect. A merchant or lawyer preferred. No other need apply. C Y A, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FRONT ROOM AND ALCOVE in very pleasant location; hot and cold water in a strictly private family; one block from Indiana cars. Address A B C, Tribune office.

FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT WITH BOARD on Michigan-av., near Twentieth-st., for gentleman and wife. References exchanged. Address G R C, Standard Hall.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st., $8 per week. Day board, $6 per week.

NEAR UNION PARK—I HAVE A HANDsomely furnished suite of front rooms to rent with board, to gent and wife without children, who are able to pay for first-class accommodations; also, others need apply; private family. Address R, Tribune office.

PARK-AV., NEAR WOOD-ST.—A NEWLY FURnished room, suitable for two gents, with board; will also take a young lady; private family. Address A D, Tribune office.

WEBER HOUSE—134 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRSTclass board; new house, newly furnished; terms reasonable; transient, $2.00 per day. Day boarders wanted.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, by a young lady employed during the day; must have fire or furnace. Address, stating terms and location, MISS K, 358 West Madison-st.

BOARD—I WANT A HANDSOMELY FURnished room, or suite, on the West Side, for myself and wife, with first-class table board; references exchanged. Address J S, Tribune office.

BOARD—ROOM AND BOARD FOR A SINGLE gentleman in a private family, located between Harmon court and Twenty-second-st., east of State. Address, with particulars, W H K, 869 Wabash-av.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE family. Address S C, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS PRIvate family, full board, with sitting and bed room, by a gentleman and wife. Must be near [illegible] table and all first-class. M, Tribune office, Wabash-av.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIVE OR SIX ROOMS for housekeeping. Must be convenient to cars, [illegible]. Address S 75, Evening Post.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT room, near West Madison and Halsted-sts. Address T, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS OR PART OF house for housekeeping for two persons; [illegible]. Responsible parties. Address TENANT, 70 South La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, one or two rooms, with all modern improvements, on Wabash or Michigan-av., north of Twenty second-st. Address C. D., Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE FURNISHED or unfurnished of 8 to 9 rooms, on the South Side, east of State-st. Address or call on E. KRONBERG, 695 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF THREE ROOMS, for housekeeping; and the lease of [illegible] from Board of Trade; price, $300. Address MADISON-ST., Tribune office.

WASHINGTON.

[illegible] of the Hon. H. C. Burchard.

McCormick's Talk.

[illegible]ations—Chicago's Four Million Edifice.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.

[illegible] getting on my togs to see the [illegible] wedding. "Landsakes, pity [illegible]

MR. BURCHARD.

The Hon. Horatio C. Burchard, of Illinois, [illegible] the discriminating eye of Speaker [illegible] has selected for a place on the Ways and Means Committee, is 46 years old, and a native of Oneida County, N. Y. He is a [illegible], medium-sized, dark-complexioned [illegible] with light hazel eyes, and slight lisp in [illegible] speech, a mustache and goatee. He has [illegible] pleasant manner, and is among the [illegible] students in Congress. The [illegible] tells me he is one of the most de[illegible] bookmakers in either House, and that [illegible] ever since he entered Congress, [illegible] two years ago, has been upon sub[illegible] relating to political economy.

BURCHARD'S LIFE.

[illegible] Burchard removed with his father from [illegible] York to Beloit, Wis., a town which was [illegible] several youngsters since eminent [illegible] public life, like Matt Carpenter, Major [illegible], and others. Mr. Burchard's father [illegible] a Whig, and Abolitionist, and an original [illegible] of the "Liberty party." The present [illegible] went from Beloit to Hamilton [illegible] New York, situated in the county [illegible] he had emigrated. He stayed [illegible] four years and graduated. [illegible] home, he chose Freeport, in Illinois, for his permanent residence, and entered into a law partnership there with [illegible] J. Turner, who had been a member [illegible] Congress in 1848. Burchard settled at [illegible] if I am not mistaken, in 1852, [illegible] he married, and has one child [illegible]. In 1862 he bought out a hardware [illegible] at Freeport, and practiced law and [illegible] mercantile business contem[illegible]. His attention as a lawyer was [illegible] immediately directed to topics [illegible] material business. In 1862 he was [illegible] to the Legislature of Illinois, and was [illegible] placed at the head of the very impor[illegible] Committee on Banks and Corporations. [illegible] he was sent to Congress, there were [illegible] candidates; and, on the occa[illegible] of his second race, there was but one. [illegible] in the notion that what is called [illegible] exercises some mysterious po[illegible] influence to develop a town, by [illegible] unprofitable factories in it, [illegible] on the losses of consumers, Bur[illegible] attention was called to tariff ex[illegible] in 1864, about which time Elihu Wash[illegible], his predecessor in Congress, made one [illegible] wild, extreme stump-harangues for [illegible] he was famous, claiming that the New [illegible] monopolists were bleeding the [illegible] to death. At that time there was one [illegible] sneaking travelling agents of the [illegible] in Washburne's district, and anxious [illegible] his money—not British gold, [illegible] Pennsylvania gold—he approached [illegible], supposing that, as he [illegible] a hardware merchant, he [illegible] be willing to help to break up Wash[illegible] for his independence. The tariff gen[illegible], therefore, asked Burchard to make [illegible] list of names of tariff folks in the [illegible], to whom a circular could be [illegible] attacking Washburne, and design[illegible] to break him up in his own [illegible]. At this Burchard, for the first time, [illegible] a sense of personal degradation [illegible] to be ranked as one who could [illegible] the yoke of the tariff chaps. He wheel[illegible] upon the interlocutor, and said: "Well, I [illegible] never admired Washburne in many [illegible], but, if this is your game—to break [illegible] up by an attack in the rear—I tell you I [illegible] support him. I am now a Washburne [illegible]."

[illegible] the scurvy interest of the East, [illegible] would have no hold at all upon the [illegible] except for blackmailing tactics such [illegible] attempted upon Washburne, lost the [illegible] by the attempt to employ him [illegible], and he is now a member [illegible] Ways and Means Committee, which [illegible] vast body of consumers [illegible] country have rights under a republi[illegible] government.

BURCHARD IN CONGRESS.

Burchard came to Congress in due time; [illegible] the debate upon David A. Wells de[illegible], and it was shown that no man could [illegible] or speak, or hold an office in this [illegible], who would not permit his constitu[illegible] to be milked by Pennsylvania, Bur[illegible] a little zealous, and said, aside, to [illegible] B. Judd: [illegible] "You will injure [illegible] some part of your constituency." Burchard subsided for a day or two; but, [illegible] the debate went on, he grew warmer, and [illegible] he arose and discharged a speech at [illegible] interest for distributing taxation [illegible] that the Illinois farmers were [illegible] to pay the cost of Eastern experiments [illegible] manufacturing protection.

A distinguished Western editor was in [illegible] at that time, and he remarked [illegible] that Burchard had struck the proper [illegible] that he ought to keep up the tune. [illegible] reported this to Burchard, and, from [illegible] time to this, the quiet Congressman has [illegible] to ascertain the truth on the tariff [illegible] in the interests of tax-payers and the [illegible] equally.

[illegible] the jewsharp bummers of the [illegible] sung his notions against him in the [illegible], but without any effect. Tariff [illegible] the advice to bring home their emis[illegible], who are at present costing them money [illegible] making enemies every day. This ques[illegible] out of the belt of intimidation; it is [illegible] simply a question of rights; and the [illegible] man in public life who can walk up [illegible] the scratch and speak his sentiments.

[illegible] the agitation of any great issue on [illegible] side develops character and makes [illegible]. They are the meanest enemies of [illegible] growth and development of the [illegible] who would bury thought and in[illegible] under the weight of their leaden dis[illegible] and intimidations upon the tariff [illegible], or any other.

Mr. Burchard is opposed to the repeal of [illegible] income tax, and to the repeal of the tax [illegible] tea and coffee, because these are taxes [illegible] directly understood as such, bearing equal[illegible] and returning their proceeds directly to [illegible] National Treasury. Mr. Finkelnburg [illegible] others have once or twice shown a dis[illegible] to vote against all forms of taxa[illegible] except on whiskey, tobacco, &c. on the [illegible] that a reduction in taxation, no [illegible] where reduced, will benefit the [illegible]. Burchard is too discriminating not [illegible] that the chaps who are now black[illegible] their countrymen on articles of [illegible] necessity, like pig iron, steel, salt, [illegible], are anxious to see coffee and tea made [illegible] so as to compel a revenue from articles [illegible] they wish to monopolize.

M'CORMICK.

Mr. Richard McCormick, the very capable [illegible] able Delegate from Arizona, stands by [illegible] bill which he introduced some time ago, [illegible] means to renew as long as he is in Con[illegible], to compel the Indians to go to work in [illegible] for the government money annually [illegible] for them, and providing that they [illegible] not get the cash unless they do the [illegible]. Why should not this be so? What is [illegible] in the Indian character—belly, sinews, [illegible] and beast—that he should not work [illegible] his white brother? We quarrel day [illegible] day in Congress about giving some [illegible] of a clerk $800 a year, and yet the [illegible] scamp whose frock is fringed with [illegible] hairs of white squaws walks impudently [illegible] to the Indian Agency and demands the [illegible] of hundreds of thousands of [illegible], which the government, acting [illegible] the spell of some simple sentiment [illegible] tradition, continues to vote those [illegible] upon their species. There was [illegible] policy contrived to make man ar[illegible], except labor. It is all very well [illegible] that he was turned out of the Garden [illegible], and made to work as a punishment. [illegible] very proposition of the Garden presup[illegible] work, or it must have been an incredi[illegible] mean garden. I forget, however, that [illegible] everything changed by original sin. Even [illegible] changed. The day got soon to be a [illegible] cycle.

RIGHT.

The government, through Congress, be[illegible] with decency in giving our men at the [illegible] Conference a good round sum of [illegible] to pay expenses and live as becomes [illegible] country. We all live too well in those [illegible] to put our representatives off with com[illegible] less than ourselves. It is doubtful, [illegible] whether all these lawyers who go [illegible] with the commission should be kept so [illegible], when some of them, as it is well [illegible] here, are professional buzzards, fat[illegible] upon any litigation that comes along, [illegible] between citizens of the same State [illegible] opposing nations.

CHICAGO'S NEW BUILDINGS.

[illegible] plans are nearly matured for the pub[illegible] buildings of Chicago. Mullett, the Archi[illegible] of the Treasury, is an irrepressible little [illegible], whose spunk develops in inverse pro[illegible] to opposition. He says that, for the [illegible] millions just appropriated by Congress, [illegible] put up as effective a building in Chi[illegible] as the great New York Post Office, on [illegible] more than a million has been spent in [illegible] the foundations and preparing a very [illegible] basement floor. Mullett is a native of [illegible], but came to this country when a [illegible], and he is a singular admixture of fea[illegible], talkativeness, executive versatility, [illegible], on the whole, success. I have always [illegible] it is a wrong principle in point of [illegible] to allow one man to design so many [illegible] government edifices, which cost a large [illegible] of money, and many of which will [illegible] be replaced within at least a century. [illegible] it is questionable whether any archi[illegible] in the country could do so much work [illegible] as well as this little man. The Boston [illegible] Office is commended generally, as I [illegible] in Boston last summer; and the first [illegible] above ground of the New York Post [illegible] is really a charming piece of architec[illegible] put up in a fine grain of granite. Mr. Mullett entertains the notion of build-

WASHINGTON.

...ch of the Hon. H. C. Burchard.

McCormick's Talk.

...propriations--Chicago's Four Million Edifice.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

...t getting on my togs to see the ...Sandler veloing. "Landsmen, pity ...

MR. BURCHARD.

Hon. Horatio C. Burchard, of Illinois, ...the discriminating eye of Speaker ...has selected for a place on the Ways ...Means Committee, is 56 years old, and a ...f Oswda County, N. Y. His is a ...ed, medium-sized, dark-complexioned ...ed, medium-sized, dark eyes, and slight lisp in ...ith light hazel eyes, and slight lisp in ...s a mustache and goatee. He has ...ressive manner, and is among the ...ostatic statesmen in Congress. The ...ician tells me he is one of the most de... talkers in either House, and that ...ding or since he entered Congress, ...ast two years ago, has been upon sub... relating to political economy.

BURCHARD'S LIFE.

Burchard removed with his father from ...ork to Beloit, Wis., a town which was ...ed by several youngsters since eminent ...ublic life, like Matt Carpenter, Major ...Howe and others. Mr. Burchard's father ...was a Whig and abolitionist, and an original ...ber of the "Liberty party." The present ...man went from Beloit to Hamilton ...ege, New York, situated in the county ...ich he had emigrated. He stayed ...o four years and graduated. ...ter long, he chose Freeport, in Illi... as a permanent residence, and en... into a law partnership there with ...ge J. Turner, who had been a member ...ress in 1862. Burchard settled at ...ort. If I am not mistaken, in 1862. ...as not married, and has one child ...In 1865 he bought out a hardware ...at Freeport and practiced law and ...ercantile business contem... His attention as a lawyer was ...mediately directed to topics ...ancial business. In 1869 he was ...the Legislature of Illinois, and was ...ed at the head of the very impor... mittee on Banks and Corporations. ...ame to Congress, there were ...ancy candidates, and on this occa... second race, there was but one. ...ed in the notion that what is called ...ress" exercises some mysterious po... to develop a town, by ...ing respectable factories in it, ...ng the losses of consumers. Bur... attention was called to tariff ex... 1866, about which time Elihu Wash... his predecessor in Congress, made one ...h extreme stump-harangues for ...h he was famous, claiming that the New ...monopolists were bleeding the ...people to death. At that time there was one ...working travelling agents of the ...Washburne's district, and, anxious ...his money--not British gold, ...Pennsylvania gold--approached ...ard, telling that, as he ...a hardware merchant, he ...ld be willing to help to break up Wash... for his benefactor. The tariff gen... started Burchard to make ...list of names of tariff folks in the ...t, in which a circular could be ...ttacking Washburne, and designa... brigands in the opera with their disgui... At the Burchard, for the first time, ...ed a sense of personal degradation ...to be enlisted as one who could ...e voice of the tariff cheats. He wheel... the interlocutor, and said: "Well, I ...ver admired Washburne in many ...ct, if this is your game--to break ...ge again in the rear--I tell you I ...part in it. I am now a Washburne ...

...the sorry interest of the East, ...would have as bold at all upon the ...ld be installing tackle and ...stumped upon Washburne, lost the ...ue by the attempt to employ him ...ttacker, and he is now a member ...Ways and Means Committee, which ...the vast body of consumers ...ecessary have rights under a republi... instrument.

...ERED IN CONGRESS.

...ard went to Congress in due time; ...e debate upon David A. Wells de... and it was shown that no man could ...k, or hold an office in this ...ho would permit his constitu... be milked by Pennsylvania, Bur... a little zealous, and said, aside, to ...ther colleague on this subject."

"Yes," said Judd. "You will injure ...in some part of your constituency."

...ard absisted for a day or two; but, ...ing warmer, and ...s nose and discharged a speech at ...interest for distributing taxation ...ually that the Illinois farmers were ...to pay the cost of Eastern experiments ...protection. The ...ishighted Western editor was in ...ates at that time, and he remarked ...Burchard had struck the proper ...and he ought to keep up that line. ...rted this to Burchard, and, from ...s this, the quiet Congressman has ...to ascertain the truth on the tariff ...the interests of tax-payers and the ...

...the jawsharp bummers of the ...ress his notions against him in the ...but without any effect. Tariff ...advice to bring home their emis... at present costing them money ...enemies every day. This ques... dangerous muzzle. His name and nativity are ...not ascertained.

ARKANSAS.

The Chicot County Troubles--Shooting Affray.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.--A despatch from Memphis, Tenn., says that reports from Chicot County, Ark., state that the negroes still hold the town, and are pressing in horses and supplies, and had made prisoners of many white men. Fearing that the whites will drive them from the country, they are being reinforced almost daily.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26.--A special from Memphis to the *Enquirer* says: "The latest from Chicot states that the negroes have disbanded, among whom the whites returned to their homes. The fifty mentioned have placed themselves under the Sheriff. No fears are entertained as to retablish ...ty of the peace."

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 26.--Rev. W. C. Wallace was shot and killed at Atlanta, Columbia County, on the 20th inst., by a man named Shelman. The latter was drunk and used some insulting language to the family of Mr. Wallace, who the latter was reproved, and Shelman shot and killed him. Shelman made his escape.

A colored man was accidentally shot and killed near Camden, a few days ago.

A man named Bingham, while resisting the Sheriff, was shot and killed in Lafayette County on the 18th inst.

Conway Barbour, colored, Assessor of Chicot County, arrived here to-day. He was at Lake Village when Wynne and the parties charged with killing him were shot. He left there on Friday. He says everything was quiet when he left. No excesses had been committed; that the officers of the law have complete control of affairs. The Governor has not yet heard from his Adjutant General. He will wait for a report from him before taking any action. Christmas passed over unusually quiet.

FOREIGN.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.--A positive denial is given to the report that the Spanish man-of-war Vasco de Nunez fired a blank cartridge at the steamer Florida when she was leaving St. Thomas.

The Conservative newspaper of this city, says that orders had previously been issued to vessels of the Spanish squadron to cease annoying the Florida, and to retire from the vicinity.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26.--An Imperial decree appears in print to-day, fixing the conscript for the Russian army for the year 1872 at six men in every 1,000.

ROME, Dec. 25.--The Pope yesterday performed the ceremony of reconciliation in the cases of twenty-eight newly appointed Bishops, including nineteen Italians and three Frenchmen.

LONDON, Dec. 26.--The Sublime Porte, backed by Russia and Austria, is sharply pressing the Government of the Danubians. The principle is the settlements of railway obligations.

LONDON, Dec. 26.--His Majesty, the Emperor William of Germany, will very probably visit the Czar of Russia in St. Petersburg during the coming spring.

The German expedition to Venezuela, S. A., will be commissioned to enforce the national claims against the Government of that South American Republic.

TORONTO, Dec. 26.--The Ontario Parliament is prorogued until January 18. The vacancies in the Ministry will then be filled.

The Late Storm at the West.

OMAHA, Dec. 26.--Bowling Station reports no trains either way since the 21st, and no prospect for any for two or three days.

Laramie Station reports no train since Saturday.

Cheyenne reports three trains lying there for the West.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., Dec. 26.--A terrible gale of wind on Saturday night, carried off the roof of the crected steeple of the Methodist Church, and unroofed other buildings.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 26.--The recent snowstorm was very severe, indeed, in Northern Iowa, blockading all the railroads, with one exception. Every other remedy, the trains of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad have made their regular time, being protected from drifts by snow, by a cruel measure, by the kindly aid of the road. There have been no trains from the West into Dubuque, until this evening, since Friday last, except one effectually beat ding the road and breaking down the telegraph, when in every direction.

--Mr. N. B. Everts, the chief engineer of the Iowa Pacific, departed a month or two ago to make a new survey of the proposed Dubuque & Monroe Railway route via Platteville, has returned from the survey, and reports the route far superior to what it was supposed to be when the report of the original survey was made.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Bills Passed Since Nov. 15, 1871.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 26.

The following is a list of the bills which have been passed by the General Assembly since Nov. 15, and some of which have been signed by the Governor. Nearly all of them had been considered and discussed last winter and spring:

House 9--An act to repeal an act entitled "An act to amend Chapter 38 of the Revised Statutes, entitled Bigamy," passed ...

This provision thus repealed requires the prosecution in a trial for bigamy to prove either marriage by documentary evidence and the parol testimony of a witness of the ceremony. This law, which has allowed the practice of bigamy to be carried on with impunity, was introduced with the intention of facilitating conviction. It, as originally introduced, allowed proof of marriage to be made by documentary or parol evidence; but the Engrossing Clerk changed the "or" into an "and," utterly perverting the intent of the law. The General Assembly would have done as well to have thus amended the section as to have repealed it.

House 126--An act in regard to attachments in courts of record.

This differs from the old law chiefly by verbal alterations,--the only essential variation being that it provides that the defendant may plead, traverse, or the facts stated in the affidavit on which the attachment issued, and if found for the defendant, the attachment shall be quashed, and the suit proceed to final judgment as though commenced by summons.

House 512--An act to restore uniformity in the taxation of real and personal property for all purposes, in the several counties and cities of this State.

Under the operation of special laws, property in Quincy has not hitherto been liable to taxes imposed by Adams County, and it is the object of a portion of this bill to restore uniformity there. At the same time, the constitution, which does not require an act of the Legislature to make it operative, except when it is expressly so stated, says that all taxes imposed by municipal corporations must be uniform in respect to property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. The special laws exempting Quincy from county taxation died in August, 1870.

This bill also affects several counties, by repealing those laws by virtue of which towns have had to provide for paupers, instead of their being a burden on the county at large; the result of which has been, that several cities have supported nearly all the poor of the counties in which they were situated.

House 536--An act to confer jurisdiction to the United States over certain lands, and for the purchase and construction thereof.

The special object of this bill is to enable the General Government to obtain lands for a Custom House, etc., at Chicago, and a lighthouse near Evanston.

Senate 17--An act to regulate the manner of applying for reprieves, commutations, and pardons.

This bill is as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it Enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That every application to the Governor of this State for reprieve, commutation, or pardon, shall be by petition, in writing, filed in the office of the Secretary of state at least four weeks before action is had thereon.

SEC. 2. Notice of such application shall be given to the State's Attorney of the city or county where the alleged offence was committed, at least three weeks before such application is presented to the Governor; and it shall be the duty of the State's Attorney to give such notice by publication in a newspaper printed in prosecuting said party convicted, in order that remonstrance against the granting of the same may be presented.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to file and preserve in the records of his office all such applications and the action had thereon, with the names of all persons who sign the petitions, the remonstrances, if any, against granting the same, together with the reasons for granting or refusing the same, and the Secretary of State shall preserve and keep in his office a book, to be entitled "Record of Applications for Executive Clemency," and shall enter therein a brief statement of each application, the names of which he was requested, the date of the application, and the nature of order of the Governor.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the Governor from granting reprieves in capital cases until such applications can be heard according to law.

Senate 41--An act to repeal "An act to amend An act to levee and make certain improvements on the Wabash River," approved March 1, 1871.

This is a superfluous bill, since the new constitution has swept away all these acts.

Senate 42--An act to repeal "An act concerning consolidation of township in Cook County for school purposes."

This relates to the division of the school fund in the town of Hyde Park.

Senate 70--An act to prohibit domestic animals from running at large in this State.

This law goes into effect Oct. 1, 1872, and it requires a vote of the people of any county before they can get rid of it.

Senate 107--An act to provide for holding regular and special terms of the Cass County Court or more counties in the same circuit at the same time.

Senate 120--An act to authorize and empower the copying of the original field-notes of the United States surveys of the State of Illinois, transferred from the General Government to the State under an act of the Congress of the United States.

This bill appropriates $7,000 to make a full copy of these original notes, many of which are nearly illegible.

Senate 187--An act to repeal an act to vacate the town-plat of the town of Cummington, in Mesopita County, Ill.

It is not very plain what it is hoped to secure by this bill. The repeal of the law vacating the town-plat certainly does not revive the plat.

Senate 237--An act to repeal an act therein named, in relation to scales. Signed.

This act, thus repealed, is one which was passed in 1801, and provides for the testing of all platform-scales weighing over four tons. It was not strictly enforced, for many farmers who had their scales tested, have never had theirs tested; but it did something toward securing honest weights. Its repeal leaves no law on the subject on the statute-books.

Senate 265--An act to appropriate money in aid of the State Board of Agriculture, and of the County Agricultural Societies.

This law appropriates $3,000 for the next two years to be expended in premiums, and $100 is given each County Board for the same purpose. This bill takes effect on the county of Jul July, 1872, and thus attempts to make appropriations for two years from that time; while the constitution requires this Legislature to make appropriations for the first quarter of the fiscal year after the adjournment of the first regular session of the next General Assembly, which would be about July, 1873, and provides that all appropriations shall end with such fiscal quarter.

Senate 291--An act to make an appropriation to complete the north wing of the Southern Insane Asylum. Signed.

This appropriates $65,000.

Senate 295--An act to establish the salary of the Lieutenant Governor. Signed.

This law, which fixes the salary of officer $1,200, expires in 1873, and, therefore, applies only to the present incumbent. A majority of the House are in favor of $1,000; but, since Governor Dongherty had received nothing as yet, but limited the operation of the law ...

The Relief Furnished by South Bend, Ind.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Dec. 23.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The people of this city, I think, are not a "jealous people," yet they have a desire for fairness not easily repressed.

Immediately after the great disaster to Chicago, an impromptu, but very full, meeting was held at our Court House. Resolutions of sympathy and relief were passed, and reasonable subscriptions were at once made. Others followed, until nearly $2,000 was upon the list. Remember that Vice President Colfax put down a hundred, and the Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company gave fifty barrels of flour. Other good sized sums were heartily subscribed. Immediately, a large shipment of cooked provisions was despatched, and then another, and then another, with great promptitude. The stores of our city were nearly exhausted of blankets and quilts, and these were sent. But for all this, what?

In the published report, this week, of your Mayor's Committee, South Bend is graciously credited with the extraordinary amount of $6.84!

Now, we are not an ostentatious people, nor do we do good to be seen of men; yet, when it pleases the chosen almoners of a world's bounty to place these charities before the public, we think the contemptible position in which we are placed; and the question naturally arises, If other localities are treated in like manner, where has our gifts gone?

We have yet on hand several hundred dollars in cash, held in bank as a reserve for the Indiana-ost days yet to come to Chicago. If the pitiful sum of $6.84 alone been received heretofore, perhaps it were better that what we remain be distributed in the vicinity of the disaster, and diverted to some other place or use than to return to the donors.

I am urged by many kind and liberal persons to inquire, through your excellent paper, what is the duty? Truly,

T. G. TURNER.

[If Mr. Turner had read THE TRIBUNE of Saturday last, he would have found itedterially stated that "The Chicago Aid and Relief Society, as a matter of course, only acknowledges what was received by it, and has nothing to do with the countless contributions made in all parts of the country to other societies and to private persons."

--EDITOR TRIBUNE.]

"Honor to Whom Honor is Due."

LAGRO, Ill., Dec. 23.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of the 19th inst., I notice an article from the Whitehall *Register*, claiming that one Hiram Holliday was mustered into the service at an age considerably over 60 years, which all will admit, is a pretty old age for any one having to endure hardships and privations such as are peculiar to the life of a soldier. But there is in Lagro, Ill., in the person of Jesse Whittaker, a man who was born in Shelby County, Ky., June 20, 1798; served in the war of 1812, in Captain John Cunningham's company of Kentucky Mounted Volunteers; was in the battle of New Orleans, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war; took a claim which he served in Vigo County, Ind., where he raised a company for the Mexican War, but the call was filled before their being mustered into the service. He moved to Cass County, Ill., in 1836, where ten years afterward, being sworn in proved to be enlisted as a private in Company B, Seventy-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers. On the memorable 22d of September, when fifty-six of his comrades fell dead from hot and overwhelming fire, he came off without harm. From Leesburg, Ky., he went with the regiment to Lexington, thence to Perryville, taking parts in the battle fought there. He was in all the principal battles of nearly one million, he never rode a mule, was always on duty, and, besides his own luggage, carried for six days the gun and knapsack of a comrade who was unable to carry them. Continuing with the regiment until it was returned to mustering-out service, he was taken sick, and sent to the hospital at Louisville, where he was honorably discharged, and returned to Lagro, where he still resides.

Jesse Whittaker is highly esteemed by the citizens of Lagro, was for several years a justice of the peace, and is now a notary public. Immediately after the war, he went to Missouri and to the people who have pensioned him.

Now, if any one knows of an older volunteer in the late war, or an American soldier who has served in more wars, or one that can show a better record than Uncle Jesse Whittaker, we should like to hear from him.

AMUSEMENTS.

CLOSE THEATRE.

The Globe Theatre opened the week with an immense attendance on Christmas. It was estimated that about five thousand people were present during the two performances. In the afternoon "Uncle Sam" and "Smike" were given, and in the evening "Uncle Sam" and "Theatricles Bungs," the latter a beautiful spectacular holiday piece adapted from the old English tradition. It embraces the full strength of the company in the cast, and is a handsome and extremely creditable production in the matter of scenic display. It will be given until further notice.

MICHIGAN AVENUE.

The old original Wyndham, "Castle," with but two exceptions, was reproduced at the Michigan Avenue Theatre, on Christmas afternoon and evening, and large and fashionable audiences witnessed the restart of this favorite in that popular role; and by no means withheld approval from the new impersonators. The piece goes off with all of its former finish and dash; and it is gratifying to record that the management has right determined to continue it throughout the present week.

ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS.

The gentlemen in card at the West Side Opera House have not been forgotten in the holiday rush to amusements; the cozy little theatre has been densely packed so far this week, and the bill is an exceptionally fine one; replete with the richest humors of minstrelsy, and calling out in full strength of the large and talented company. For a rare evening's fun there need be no hesitation in dropping in at Arlington's.

PRESENTATION.

On Christmas morning, at rehearsal, Mr. T. Charles Howard, of the Globe Company, was agreeably overcome by the reception of a handsome full gold medal, with accompanying massive chain, the work of Peacock's highest style of design and workmanship, the gift of the dramatic profession of Chicago, in recognition of his zealous and effective labors in their behalf subsequent to the great fire. On the medal is the following inscription: "Testimonial to Mr. T. Charles Howard, from the Dramatic Profession of Chicago, who have admired of the Queen Fire, for his untiring efforts in their behalf;" and on the reverse the words: "Globe Theatre, Chicago, Dec. 25, 1871." Mr. Howard is visiting Texas, and the Globe was the pleasantest imaginable to all concerned.

AMUSEMENTS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Why is whatever of dramatic talent we may possess has been largely educated by the *critiques* function to time found in your columns, upon the performances which have favored the West during the last half dozen years?

Amusements in New York always remind me of a "social party." The question, in the query is, among so many substitutes, which has most substance, among so many good wines which is the greatest? The result is a plunge in ennui and a retirement after a well-fought battle with "a feeling of sadness and longing" that is rather "akin to pain."

Richo! how things change. Eight years or more ago I spent some days in New York, and then, as now, improved each shining hour. How it capped with astonishment at the curiosities of Barnum's, and cried over the little gems of dramatic pathos, and grew fat on the "Black Crook." Then how I laughed with delight at the pantomime and burlesque over which Laura Keene presided. And Wallack's my young soul was wrapped up by the concentralities of *Marlow*, the unparalleled stupidity of *Tony Lumpkin*, and the bewitching sentimentality of *Mrs. Hardcastle* in that best of English comedies, "She Stoops to Conquer." The "Duke's Motto," with Wheatley in the leading role, and Lester Wallack's "Rosedale" and "Last Letter" were made after the fire had spared me the city, and gone beyond human control. The simple question is, Why was it not subdued while in its infancy? I am informed that fifty one persons have testified, and nine hundred pages of testimony been written, and no positive information has as yet been gained of the operations of the Fire Department at the commencement of the disastrous fire. Very respectfully,

A FIREMAN.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Mr. James Smith, of Washington, who so mysteriously disappeared from his home over two weeks since, had not been found up to last accounts, although his son has been searching for him, and detectives have been put to work. An inventory of all the stock in his business is being taken, and new business will be carried on as usual until some clue to the missing gentleman can be obtained.

--Further reduction of the mechanics employed at the Rock Island Arsenal has taken place for want of funds to carry on the work. Thirty-seven hands in the machine and blacksmith shops and foundry have been dismissed, only the foreman being retained in the latter. A number of carpenters have also been allowed to leave. The stone cutters have so arranged their labor as to work on half time--one-half of the force being employed one week, the other the next, and so alternating during the winter. Several hundred laborers and scores of teams are still at work on this water-power canal.

--Mr. Leib, of Quincy, whose son Freddie has been missing for some time, has gone to Kansas City to identify a lad supposed to be the lost child.

--An Astile or snowy owl was shot near Alton last week.

--Within the last two years Lincoln has lost $200,000 by three fires.

--The Champaign Poor House boasts of an occupant aged 103 years.

IOWA.

The Cedar Valley Seminary at Osage is to be enlowed. Agents are in the field for that purpose.

--A man in Keokuk County tried to drive a herd of cattle across the river, the other day. When the ice broke up, they expect to find most of the animals.

--A cut-stone water-tank, 60 feet high, is now going, is building at Ottumwa.

--Fifty dollars, all in 10-cent pieces were taken at the Steeple Fair, in Dubuque, as entrance money, on Saturday.

--Beef 2 3-4 cents a pound at Sioux City, and corn-fed at that price.

--Deadmules grumbles at giving $1.50 per ton for coal.

--Winter has no more room in its blind asylum.

--Mr. Pleasant tired, fed, educated, and admired the first female lawyer in the United States.

--The Agricultural College at Ames, Story County, has 336 students, the quota of sixty-one counties of the State.

--Mrs. Laura A. Berry, who was the first lady appointed Notary Public in this State, and who has also been Deputy Recorder of Story County, is a candidate for Engrossing Clerk of the Senate, at the next Legislature.

--Dubuque is to pay Elisha Riggs, on Jan. 1, $71,250.76, due on the old Corcoran bonds.

--Isaac Cooper, of DesMoines, is to build forty tenement houses on his property on Fifth and Sycamore streets, next spring, with all modern improvements. This will evidently do away with all hopes of opening Fifth street.

WISCONSIN.

The old settlers of Chippewa Falls and vicinity held a grand reunion on Tuesday last, in honor of the completion of the West Wisconsin Railway to Hudson.

--The list of improvements made in La Crosse during the year 1871 foots up $408,917.22. The costliest building was erected by Weston & Moes --Home block, 80x106 feet, for $36,000.

--Miss Linda Gilbert will lecture at Milwaukee on Thursday evening, on "Ten Years in a State Prison."

--A Berlin lady, absorbed in conversation in front of one of the stores, inadvertently stepped back through a $75 light of glass.

--Captain Knapp went out hunting from Osceola, recently, and shot three deer before he had been from home three hours.

--It is claimed that the LaCrosse Lumbering Company will get out this winter from 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 feet of lumber.

--Mrs. Cheever built the first house in Prairie, thirteen years ago, and also built the first house in the village after the fire. The house was commenced Saturday after the fire.

--The colored people of Fond du Lac have been holding a series of meetings in their church the past week. They have a colored female preacher from abroad, who is said to eclipse Mrs. Van Cott.

INDIANA.

Woman's rights were fairly exemplified at South Bend a few days ago. A woman, who never heard of Victoria Woodhull or Lucy Stone, killed three hogs, hung them up and dressed them without any help whatever from any lord of creation.

--A farmer in Warren County set a steel trap for a cork thief, and next morning found his game secure. The poor victim had the part of the hand in the trap frozen. He had reached in from the outside of the cribb, and of course when caught, was powerless to release himself. The trapper invited the neighbors to come in and view the prize before releasing him, but he pleaded business elsewhere and declined the offer.

--The LaFayette street railroad was sold at Sheriff's sale, Saturday morning, to H. S. Mayo, for $50, subject to a certain to ascertain amount of debts.

--A most distressing scene was witnessed, last Saturday night, at Gosport, Ind. Mr. Davis married a daughter of John E. Fuller, Esq., all of that place, some five weeks previously, and on Saturday evening Mr. Davis told his wife he had been invited to attend a spelling-match at a country school-house, a few miles distant, and that he proposed to go, expecting to meet many friends there. His wife told him if he went she would blow her brains out. He supposed it was only a bit of badinage, and thought no more of it. On returning about o'clock he found the threat literally accomplished.

--The Board of School Trustees of Terre Haute has ordered that, after Jan. 10, no child not vaccinated shall be permitted to enter the public schools.

--At 4 o'clock on Friday morning the planing mill of Beaver, Miller & Co., at Fort Wayne, was destroyed by fire, causing an estimated loss of $25,000.

KANSAS.

John Dudley, of St. Anthony, is the veteran lumberman of Minnesota. He was born in the State of Maine, and is now 81 years of age. Since the early age of 14 he has been actively engaged in logging. Not a year has passed that he has not seen active service in the woods. For nearly half a century he has joined a score or more of men in slaughtering the monarchs of the forest. Commencing in Maine he worked himself into Michigan, thence across Lake Michigan and the State of Wisconsin into Minnesota, where he has been for fifteen years. During all those laborious years he has never met with an accident, however trivial. His men have been almost equally fortunate, no fatal accidents ever having occurred.

--The people of Jordon, Scott County, are moving to effect a removal of the county seat from Shakespeare to their town.

--Mr. Benjamin Lawrence, who lives near Plainview, feeds sugar beets to his cows, and as a consequence makes winter butter that is as bright and yellow as that which is made in sunny June.

--The St. Cloud *Times* says: "There are at this time nearly one thousand saddles of venison in this place awaiting shipment. Large quantities have already been sent to the East. If the present law regarding the sending of venison outside the State is inoperative, one should be passed by the next Legislature which can be enforced; or, at the present rate at which deer are being slaughtered, but a few more years will be required to exterminate them."

--Judge A. A. Harwood, editor of the Mower County *Register*, is a candidate for Secretary of the Senate. Mr. Solberg, editor of the *Minnesota*, published at Minneapolis, is a candidate for Assistant Secretary of the Senate. Major Hotchkiss, editor of the Preston *Republican*, is a candidate for Secretary of the Senate. C. H. Rincum, editor of the St. Charles *Herald*, is a candidate for Chief Clerk of the House. George H. Walsh, editor of the New Ulm *Pionideer*, is a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the House, and would fill the place well. Mr. Sharpe, editor of the Wabasha *Herald*, is a candidate for Enrolling Clerk of the Senate.

Fire-Proof Roofs.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I notice an article in your issue of the 19th inst., on fire-proof roofs, signed "S." The writer of that article is of the opinion that slate laid in cement would be fire-proof. I presume the public are aware of the fact that, in case of a fire, slate are no protection, as, when they become heated, they crack and silver into small pieces.

It is a fact, which has been demonstrated for thousands of years, that no roofing material will stand the effects of a severe fire, except the clay ...

NEW TRADE CARDS.

JANUARY 1, 1872.

NEW GOODS FOR New Year's Gifts.

We are receiving daily, by express, NEW STOCK, in all departments.

Customers have the benefit of our immense WHOLESALE STOCK.

N. MATSON & CO.,

481 Wabash-av.,

COR. ELDRIDGE COURT.

MUSICAL INSURUMENTS.

ROOT & CADY,

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MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,

Steck Pianos,

Root & Cady Pianos,

STRINGS, VIOLINS,

And all other kinds of IMPORTED GOODS. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

P. S. BOOTH, W. C. LEWIS, } ROOT & CADY.

Estey Organ.

STOREY & CAMP, General Agents, 423 West Madison-st. Organs to rent or for sale on installments.

FURNITURE.

WEBER FURNITURE CO.,

WAREROOMS,

243 and 245 South Clark-st.

CORNER JACKSON-ST.

A large amount of goods arriving daily.

A. A. FARWELL, Agt.

HARDWARE.

CHICAGO. CINCINNATI. NEW YORK.

J. L. WAYNE & SON,

14 North Canal-st.,

Formerly 198 Lake-st.

Dealers in BUILDERS, CARPENTERS, and GENERAL HARDWARE, UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS, and UNDERTAKERS' TRIMMINGS.

CARD.

In connection with the above, Mr. Geo. H. Bliss, formerly of Tyler & Bliss and Jackson & Bliss, would be pleased to see his former customers and friends.

STOVES.

STOVES.

If you want a stove for any purpose, parlor, office, or chamber, get the King of KING STOVES.

THE ILLUMINATOR.

If you want the best cook stove in the world, warranted in every respect, get the

MAGEE ADVANCE,

MAGEE STANDARD, with roasting closet, &c., or Magee's New Portable Range,

The Cheapest and best range in the market.

Sufficient guarantee given for any of our cook stoves at Whitehall prices, delivered and set up by us.

TILLOTSON BROS.,

Michigan-av., corner Jackson-st.

EXPRESS NOTICES.

U. S. Express Co.

REDUCED RATES

on Remittances of Currency, Small Packages, and C. O. D.'s.

H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

December, 1871.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,

Architectural Iron Works,

CINCINNATI.

Manufacture Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railings, and all Iron Work used in the erection of buildings.

CITY AND COUNTY SURVEYOR.

S. S. GREELEY,

304 Wabash-av.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co.,

Civil Engineers and Contractors,

99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago.

Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

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JONES & RAYMOND,

Commission Merchants & Provision Dealers,

Rear old Chamber of Commerce,

Corner La Salle and Washington-sts., Chicago.

Particular attention paid to handling

Dressed Hogs.

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St. James Hotel,

COR. CLARK AND POLK-STS.

The only first-class, well-furnished Hotel on the South Side.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CHAPIN & GORE,

142 Twenty-second-st.,

IMPORTERS OF

Wines, Liquors, and Cigars.

We have a large stock of

HERMITAGE AND OLD CROW,

the finest copper-distilled Whiskey in the world.

INSURANCE.

THE New England & New York City MUTUAL Insurance Companies.

HOMER, CARTER, B WILKES & DALE, Attorneys and Counsellors, at Law, Conveyancers, and Notaries Public, respectfully inform ... that they have been appointed Resident Attorneys for the following Insurance Companies, viz.:

PROVIDENCE. | NEW YORK CITY.
Atlantic, | Atlantic,
Arctic, | Arctic,
Hope, | Astor,
Providence Washington, | Continental,
Roger Williams, | Excelsior,
HARTFORD. | Fulton,
Charter Oak, | Globe,
Connecticut, | Howard,
Hartford, | Lenox,
Hartford Fire, | Manhattan,
Hartford Steam Boiler, | Market,
Phœnix, | North American,
Putnam, | Nassau,
Ætna, | Phœnix of Brooklyn,
Ætna Life, | Union,
Live Stock, | Yonkers & New York.

And that their NEW CARTER, having lately received from the Secretary of the Companies the reduction of the above companies, is prepared to indefinitely advise clients how their interests are situated, what their value is, and what steps are necessary for their protection. Claims prosecuted through rebates and against extortionate charges, and charges not exceeding one per cent of the amount realized.

Tried in the Fire and found Faithful.

PHŒNIX Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.

SEVENTEEN YEARS OF UNBROKEN success and unsurpassed prosperity, in a conflagration city, have tested the stability of all the Companies represented by the undersigned, and proved the superior value of the Insurance Guarantee Capital and Unexhausted Reserves of the

PHŒNIX.

Chicago Office, 91 South Canal-st.

M. L. IRETON, Adjuster.

HENRY H. BROWN, Agent.

Western Department, Cincinnati, Ohio.

H. M. HAGUE, General Agent.

ILLINOIS MUTUAL Fire Insurance Co.

All parties having claims against the above Company are requested to present their proofs as early as possible; those who have presented proofs will please call with their policies and have them adjusted, at No. 47 South Clark-st., Room 7, third story.

A. S. BARRY, Adjuster for the Company.

A CARD.

The office of the PEOPLE'S INS. CO., of San Francisco, Cal., is at 325 West Monroe-st., Chicago, where he is authorized and ready to adjust and settle all claims against the Company. Losses promptly adjusted. All policies negotiable at the Insurance Exchange.

JOHN W. WING, Vice President.

A. B. GUNNISON, Adjuster.

San Francisco, Dec. 21, 1871.

To JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.:

I have settled with the People's Ins. Co. for twenty-five cents on the dollar.

D. E. TERRY.

LAMAR Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.

Parties having claims for loss on the above Company are requested to call at Room 17, Sherman House, for adjustment. Parties holding Policies on which no loss is claimed are requested to call and have the same countersigned by the Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, and the Policies signed by the Agent of the Company in case of loss.

A. R. PROTHINGHAM.

Insurance Claims.

HANOVER, of Chicago. Assets, $1,000,000; losses only $325,000. Claims collected in full. Etna of Chicago, and Garden City policies be upheld. Full information as to all insurance companies.

ROBERT A. HILL, Attorney, 34 West Madison-st.

Buffalo Fire & Marine Insurance Co., BUFFALO CITY INSURANCE CO., Western Insurance Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The undersigned have been appointed Resident Attorneys for the above companies, and are prepared to adjust and settle all claims against them, and to effect insurance to any amount on favorable terms. JOHN C. GRAVES and C. TWO ALDEN CHURCHILL are appointed Attorneys of the above Companies and empowered to settle all losses. Parties having policies in the above companies will please call at the office of the undersigned and have the same countersigned. Parties desiring insurance will please call on the undersigned. Chicago Office, Room 7, Chamber of Commerce. C. TWO ALDEN CHURCHILL, Resident Attorney.

Buffalo Ins. Companies.

I will buy adjusted claims in the above Companies for a few days.

H. M. HARVEY, 79 West Washington.

Chicago, Dec. 27.

POTNAM FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office: Room 1, No. 79 West Madison-st. All owners of this Company are requested to call and have their certificates countersigned and policies renewed. Losses adjusted and paid. Parties holding policies under the United States Branch of this Company will please call at the office of the undersigned, where a memorandum will be made of their policies, and information given as to the manner of proceeding in order to have them renewed. Full explanation will be furnished. Whatever action is taken must be done promptly.

JOHN H. WERK, Agent.

Insurance Claims

Prepared and collected. Garden City, Lumbermen's, State, and Republic Insurance claims bought.

J. E. JOHNSON, Attorney, Room Parish, 79 West Washington-st.

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Albany Shoes.

For the better accommodation of our rapidly increasing Chicago and Western Trade, we have opened a Branch Salesroom Corner Michigan-av. and Harrison-st., up-stairs.

THOS. PEARSY & SONS.

FACTORY--4, 6 and 10 Chestnut, Albany, N. Y.

TEAS.

NEW TEA STORE. THE GREAT Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

Have now visited a top store at 114 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO,

Where they will supply city and country customers in quantities to suit, with the choicest NEW CROP TEAS in every variety and at the lowest importers' prices. Coffees roasted and ground daily.

All goods warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or the money refunded.

REAL ESTATE.

189 Wabash-av.,

Within Forty feet of Palmer's Grand Hotel,

FOR SALE.

20 feet by 76 feet, to alley. Price $30,000, on easy terms, but the location is worth it. Apply to DR. FLORIS HAYES, 189 Wabash-av.

WANTED

LIVE GAME.

Wanted, 50 or more Deer; also Elk, Moose, and other live game for breeding purposes. Address, stating terms, ROBERT BLOOMING, GROVE PARK, 100 Perkins st., New York.

(If Western papers please copy.)

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No. 15 Canal st., Chicago, Ill.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1871.

THE FAILING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

One of our insurance lawyers, who represents a million dollars or more of insurance policies in suspended Eastern companies, and who has been at New York, Hartford, and other cities spying out the situation, writes in to-day's TRIBUNE a report of his observations. His statements will be found of great interest to "victims." The committee appointed to work up this insurance business failed to accomplish their object, not through any lack of energy or sagacity on their part, but because no unity of action on the part of policy-holders could be developed. Now it is every man for himself, and Mr. Carter's facts will doubtless be found of value to the holders of the nearly $20,000,000 of claims against the four cities of New York, Hartford, Providence, and Boston. Meantime, let our merchants be organizing into an association of sufficient cohesiveness and authority to render something like united action,—something of a defensive alliance,—the benefits of which will be of avail in the next emergency.

THE COST OF WOODEN BUILDINGS.

The wooden buildings going up in Chicago, by authority and against authority of law, are attracting wide-spread attention. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

> The wooden improvements in Chicago are causing some of the most reliable insurance companies to withdraw risks from that city. The erection of frame structures for temporary purposes is inevitable, but it is absolutely necessary that the permanent new buildings should be of brick. In addition to her material losses, Chicago cannot afford to lose the public confidence.

But then Chicago has, like all other places, a set of governors who care more to retain their places in the Board of Aldermen than to do what is right, or to act for the interest of the very people of whom they profess to be afraid.

It is conceded that Chicago can never become permanently built so long as every man is at liberty to erect pine buildings wherever he pleases. No man will build a permanent structure as long as it may be surrounded by tinder-boxes. Every frame building put up postpones the erection of brick buildings within an area of 500 feet square; every frame building put up within 400 feet of a brick building injures the latter in value, increases the risk, and destroys a portion of its rental. Every wooden building erected increases the general risk of conflagration, and adds to the general rate of insurance. Insurance rates in Chicago are higher than in any other city of like size, and the sole reason is the increased risk of an extensive conflagration from wooden buildings. A general estimate of $300,000,000, which was the insurable value of property in this city before the fire, will satisfy any person of the immense importance of any addition to the rate of insurance. At an average rate of one per cent, the premium amounts to $3,000,000 annually. The addition of one-quarter adds $750,000, and one-half $1,500,000 to the annual tax. It is safe to establish that we paid before the fire an average of one-third per cent more for insurance than we would have paid had it not been for the great number of wooden buildings, and the wide-spread territory covered by them. In ten years this tax paid by the people would purchase all the frame buildings in Chicago, and replace them with brick ones. The people of this city are taxed annually in an immense sum to pay for the chances of a great fire. It would be an economy to pay out of the public treasury the supposed difference in the cost of the two kinds of buildings.

So long as we persist in surrounding the city, on the south, west, and north, with wooden buildings, in a belt one mile or more deep, so long will we be compelled to pay this excessive insurance.

The structures erected since the fire on the West Side, and most of them within the fire lin its, are particularly abominable. They have done more to injure the permanent occupation of that part of the city for business than all the efforts of the owners in the burned district. They have prevented the erection of permanent buildings, and perpetuated the reign of unsightly, unsubstantial shanties upon all the streets which might have otherwise become substantial business thoroughfares. It will, perhaps, require in Chicago, as it did in Pittsburgh and San Francisco, two or three conflagrations to teach the lesson that there can be no permanent building until wooden structures are prohibited.

POLICE REFORM.

The proposition made in the Board of Police Commissioners, to ask a reduction of the salaries of the three Commissioners from $3,500 to $500 each, is worthy of consideration. The Commissioners frankly acknowledge that they have no duties to perform which justifies such salaries, and that $500 each would be a fair compensation. The old system of having salaries fixed by law of the State interferes sadly with any attempt at reform. As, under the constitution, the salary of no officer can be reduced during the term for which he is elected, there is no way of reaching this case except as was done by the Board of Public Works, abolish the office, and provide hereafter for the appointment of the members by the Mayor and Council.

The public will take notice, with some satisfaction, that the trials of policemen are no longer mere farces. Instead of suspending men a day or two, or forfeiting a few days' pay, offenders guilty of official misconduct are promptly dismissed. There is no reason why the discipline of the police force should not be as strict as that of the military. The police ought to be a body of disciplined men, who, under proper sergeants and captains, could perform all the duties of a military police in case of an emergency. To reach such a degree of perfection as this will, however, require the removal of many incompetents, and the cultivation of a higher spirit, and a more elevated idea of duty, than now prevail in the force.

THE POPE'S ROMAN TENURE.

Recent foreign advices show that the position of the Pope in Rome is growing interesting. The French papers periodically announce that His Holiness is on the eve of leaving the Holy City. M. Thiers, not wanting him in Paris at present, for fear of political embarrassments, suggests that he can go to Corsica, where he can be perfectly at home and enjoy his ease with dignity. The Papal admirers in France insist that he shall come thither, so that they can take him back at the head of a victorious army,—an idea worthy of the fertile brain of Don Quixote, when the present military inefficiency of France, and the fact that one fraction of the worn-out army is just now engaged in shooting the other, are considered. One party demands that he shall leave Rome, under the specious plea that he cannot properly exercise his spiritual functions under Italian rule. The Jesuit Society is not altogether unselfish in this advice, however, as their own days in Rome are undoubtedly numbered, and their expulsion, by the Italian Parliament a mere matter of time. Added to all this, the Pope is embarrassed with the double diplomatic representation in the same city, the Italian Government allowing him representatives whom they will respect; their instructions, however, permitting them only to treat spiritual matters and not interfere with temporal.

In the midst of all these counsellors, whose multitude only makes confusion, the Pope seems to be the only one who has his common sense about him. He confines himself sedulously to the Vatican, and shrugs his shoulders at the French journals. He thanks M. Thiers for his advice, but does not act upon it, and undoubtedly has his private opinion, which is shared by many others, that what M. Thiers does not recommend is much wiser than what he does recommend. He is too old a man to be dazzled with any romantic escapade from Rome for the sake of returning with a French military escort. Things are now changed, and the chances are quite equal that French troops might not get across the Italian frontier any further than they did across the German. As far as the Jesuit policy is concerned, His Holiness seems to be entirely indifferent. He probably knows his own business best. There certainly never was a time when the spiritual affairs of the Church seemed to be more flourishing. He has made several new saints of late; has sent his messengers in every direction, even to the Sultan, on Papal affairs; has issued encyclical letters, briefs, congratulations, and protests without any temporal interruption, and has been free to receive embassies of every character from all parts of the world, and there is no weakening of the spiritual bonds which connect him with the Church of which he is the head. The concern felt for him by his friends he does not seem to share himself, and that he will ever leave the Eternal City, except by force, is entirely problematical. It is equally uncertain whether that force will ever be employed against a purely spiritual administration. That the Jesuits will be expelled from Rome, as they have been expelled frequently before, even by Popes, may be a matter of necessity, as it has been considered by other countries at different times in the history of the Church.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1871.

The annual imports at New York for the 11 months ending Nov. 30 show that the large trade of last year has not declined.

The value of imports during that period, compared with the corresponding months of previous years, is thus shown:

	1868.	1870.	1871.
Ent. for con'm	$143,354,438	$135,014,497	$190,443,997
Ent. for war'h	115,479,499	110,186,802	191,998,737
Free goods	13,641,840	12,666,031	20,403,981
Specie & bull'n	15,473,681	11,533,106	6,126,407
Tot ent. at port	$287,951,458	$292,400,378	$350,494,132
Withdr'n from Warehouse	102,489,184	106,063,953	113,482,610

The duties are collected only on those goods withdrawn from warehouse, and the collections are thus compared:

	1868.	1870.	1871.
Duties	$143,623,777	$127,514,809	$180,723,612

The exports during the same period of 11 months show the following comparative result:

	1868.	1870.	1871.
Dom. produce	$149,984,992	$166,566,411	$206,774,548
For. free goods	271,292	330,703	1,076,434
Do dutiable	6,312,010	6,326,782	7,018,357
Specie and bull'n	30,973,548	34,750,696	61,81[illegible]
Total exports	$187,541,888	$222,246,903	$276,725,607
Do exclusive of specie	176,567,830	176,190,407	214,894,253

About 70 per cent of the entire imports of the country are received at the port of New York, and, unless this percentage has been very much increased, the value of the imports of 1871 will largely exceed those of any preceding year in the history of the country. The increase in the value of domestic productions exported is forty millions of dollars, against an increase of imports entered for consumption of thirty-seven millions.

BEECHER ON CHURCH AND STATE.

Mr. Beecher, if he is correctly reported by telegraph, made, at the annual New England banquet at New York, on the 23d inst., some very original remarks,—a thing quite unusual at banquets, but by no means unusual with Beecher. After duly eulogizing the virtues of the Pilgrim Fathers, the reverend speaker "turned," it is said, "to politics, and said they should be preached from the pulpit as much as the Gospel, as the Pilgrim Fathers did, and he approved their ideas in this regard. He regretted that the Government and the Church had come to be so far separated as they were." If Mr. B. had meant by this that there is not enough religion, or, rather, morality, in government, nowadays, no one would have been disputed by any careful observer of the times; but, if he means that a connection of the machinery of the Church with the machinery of the State in this country would be desirable—but Mr. Beecher cannot have entertained any such notion as that. If the history of past ages has not furnished a sufficient fund of evidence of the double demoralization produced by such a monopoly, the present age has in England, and the last century in exhibition afforded by the Church-and-State combination of King Brigham in Utah, ought to keep the Pastor of Plymouth from invoking, even in the gushing post-prandial moments, any more of the same sort. We will join Mr. Beecher, however, most heartily in a demand for an infusion of a moral element into politics, which is to be accomplished chiefly through reforming the government, both in its legislative and administrative departments, by peremptory measures against jobbing, whether of offices or grants.

The exploit of the Buffalo Board of Trade, in spurning the Detroit Convention with its foot (that is, refusing to send a delegate to it), and, at the same time beseeching it, through a third party, not to do or resolve anything toward the construction of the Niagara Ship Canal, is thus appropriately commented on by the Boston *Commercial Bulletin:*

> The most remarkable of all the grossly absurd and palpably untrue reasons which it (the Buffalo Board) gives for opposing this great improvement, is, that any appropriation by Congress for this purpose would be in the nature of a Federal subsidy granted to force trade out of its natural channels into artificial ones. The truth is, the strifes us that this opposition comes with rather an ill grace from a city whose Congressional representatives have been laboring for years—importuning Congress in season and out of season—to have the General Government assume the cost and responsibility of enlarging the Erie Canal, for the special benefit of themselves and the merchants of New York, without regard to the rights of other routes, or the claims of other Atlantic cities.

The convention seems to have taken practically the same view of the subject, for it passed resolutions warmly favoring the project, and urging Congress to ask New York for a grant of the land necessary to be occupied by the proposed canal. Such grant will, of course, be opposed by Buffalo and other Erie Canal influences in the New York Legislature, and will, undoubtedly, be quite difficult to obtain, except on condition of a Congressional bounty for the enlargement of the Erie Canal—a course which would justify Congress in seizing, under its own unquestioned right, the necessary territory.

The enlargement of the Niagara and St. Lawrence Canals is one of the inevitable events of the next few years; and while the interests of Iowa like Buffalo may, as they will, lie in maintaining for the Erie Canal a monopoly of ten times as much business as it can accommodate, those towns should be made to understand that they cannot do this by opposing the construction of all rival routes, but must head them off by making their particular route sufficiently commodious for all; and the more any of these canals are aided by private enterprise, and the less by government subsidy, the more they will commend themselves to the support of the West.

Evidently a rule of the State Department which should weed out of the diplomatic service every foreign Minister who is identified with American stocks sold in the European markets, would leave us a very slim corps on the Continent, as well as eradicate our English Legation entirely. General Sickles' errand hither from Spain appears to be connected directly with his interests as a shareholder in the Atlantic & Great Western Railway. Sickles, like Schenck, claims to have been offered a $25,000 railroad Presidency, which he declined for the sake of the first-class mission; but, though he declined the Presidency, Sickles did not sell his stock, and has now come home to help his fellow-shareholders fight Fisk. He will not, however, feel called upon to resign his mission, as he does not appear professionally in the lawsuits which are being instituted. Sickles and the English stockholders with whom he is associated—James McHenry being the chief among them—represent nearly 150,000 shares of the Erie stock, and a large amount of Great Western. They will co-operate with the Heath and Raphael party, and General Sickles expresses complete confidence in their ability to overthrow Fisk and Gould and their nefarious ring. Meantime, as all the real business of American diplomacy, especially in Spain, is usually transacted by the Secretary of Legation, we trust that the interests of this country in Spain and the West Indies will not suffer while the Minister is looking after his railway interests. If they should, and if, at the same time, Mr. Sickles contributes essentially toward overthrowing Erie, we can forgive him. Erie does this country more harm every year, both at home and abroad, than all the bloodthirsty Cubans who can be crowded on the "ever faithful" isle.

The publishers of *Every Saturday* have already announced that, on and after Jan. 26, the illustrated features of that paper will cease. In the meantime, the proprietors seem determined to show, in the few remaining issues, what can be done in the way of high art. Oliver Wendell Holmes appears upon the first page as a mild sort of gorilla, or a bummer just coming in from a night's spree. The face resembles a bird's-eye view of that part of Africa traversed by Dr. Livingston, and the hair and beard protrude in every possible direction from eyes, nose, and mouth. We are disposed to look upon the portrait as a huge joke upon the Doctor, who will undoubtedly reply to it in the next number of "The Poet at the Breakfast Table." "An Emigrant Surprised by Winter" would undoubtedly be an effective picture if either the winter or the emigrant could be discovered in the huge daubs of black which spread over the whole page. There is also a double-page picture of witchcraft in 1871, which, being a conundrum, we at once give up. The climax is reached in "The Home of the Otter," which would undoubtedly have been a superb picture if it had not been printed from the wrong side of the block. If the proprietors of *Every Saturday* have anything in store worse than this, we hope they will bring it all out at once, and not let the poor thing linger any longer.

Russia is to have an international exhibition, to commence on the 11th of next June, —the 200th anniversary of the birth of Peter the Great,—and to be devoted to polytechnic subjects. Special attention will be paid to apparatus for heating and illuminating; but such articles as nails, screws, buttons, needles, wire, combs, gold chains, hooks and eyes, steel pens, ropes, twine, paper, silk stuffs, velvets, ribbons, &c., will have places in the exhibition. Entries must be made before the 13th proximo, which will leave American inventors and manufacturers but a few days more in which to offer their contributions, even by telegraph. The notice to the American public seems to have been inadequate, owing, perhaps, to some neglect on the part of Curtin or Cataeazy, the latter of whom has had other Fish to fry. The exhibition will not, probably, be equal to that of Paris, in 1867, but will be second only to that in extent. Its interest for Americans generally will, perhaps, be heightened by the fact that our guest, the Grand Duke Alexis, is honorary President of the exhibition.

Tennyson "writes for it" now. We refer, of course, to Bonner's *Ledger*, the English laureate having contributed, to the first number for 1872, a short ode, supposed to have been spoken, in 1782, by a liberal Englishman to Britannia. It enjoins the "strong mother of a lion line" to

> Be proud of those strong sons of thine,
> Who wrench'd their rights from thee!

and asks:

> What wonder, if in noble heat
> Those men thine arms withstood,
> Actaught the lesson they had taught, etc.

—which prompts the American reader to remind Mr. Tennyson, in a spirit of international courtesy, that the Revolutionary fathers are not quite willing to acknowledge that the principles which formed the cornerstone of the edifice which they strove to build were derived at second-hand from England. They may claim, on the contrary, that the "strong mother" was, herself, taught by them a valuable lesson in the management of her colonies,—a lesson, moreover, by the loss of which, England would not now have a square acre of colony left worth having.

A paper was recently read before the Royal Geological Society of Dublin, stating that Captain Edwards, of the Neptune, in a passage from Quebec to Liverpool, found his vessel enveloped in the smoke and ashes, as he believes, of the burned Chicago. He reports that on the 12th of October, at sea in lat. 46 deg. north, long. 36 deg. west, at about 4 p. m. he was struck by a storm from the west, he observed a dense fog on the western horizon, which gradually came up and surrounded the vessel. From the fog coming up with the ship until its clearing off, both the Captain and crew noticed a strong smell of wood, the men felt their eyes irritated, and the decks were strewn with a fine dust. At this time, the ship was more than 2,000 miles from Chicago. This is consoling for losers in the burned district. Several things have been missing since Oct. 9, and owners of frame buildings in the North Division prize to that time may be glad to know that they have suffered a sea change into something rich and strange.

A paragraph was recently printed in THE TRIBUNE, giving the details of the recent strike of the English railway employes. Later intelligence shows that several meetings of the discontented parties have been held, at the last one of which the men asked for a reduction of an hour each day, making the whole week's time fifty-four hours. A disinterested person was selected to make an adjustment with the railroad officials, and, after several consultations with them, they passed a resolution that the ordinary week's work of sixty hours should be further reduced to seven hours, thus making the week's work fifty-seven hours, instead of sixty-one as heretofore. The employes accepted the action of the officials, and thanked them for the handsome manner in which they had met the demand, and the whole affair ended pleasantly.

If the Revenue bill now pending before the Legislature were not of such terrible import, many of its provisions might perhaps be criticised. The bill is of enormous length, and has the most extraordinary and profound machinery for making false swearings general. A striking case of this kind is in the schedule of personal property which each person shall make for the Assessor, and which shall be sworn to by the person making it. He is to swear to the number, amounts, quantity, and quality of each item of property. Among these items is "every fire and burglar-proof safe." Each owner of a safe has to swear that it is "fire and burglar-proof." As no provision is made for taxing any other safe, unless the owner can swear that his safe is fire-proof and burglar-proof, which, perhaps, not one person in a thousand can do, safes escape taxation altogether.

The telegraph says that Tweed has disappeared. Now that the Head Centre of the Ring has fled the wrath to come, it is highly probable that all his puppets and tools will follow suit, and that there will be a general exodus of rogues. Having gleaned out the municipal thieves, the Citizens', Committee should set Charles O'Conor at work on the railroad thieves, and start Fisk and his gang of railroad-stealers out of the city, and thus commence the new year with reform in the city government, in the Gold Room and Stock Board, and in the railroad corporations.

The new Mayor is thorough-going in his reform measures. Hitherto our Mayors have contented themselves with proclaiming that unmuzzled dogs shall be killed. Mayor Medill has improved upon this by proclaiming that they shall not only be killed, but buried. As in times past the dead dog has often been a greater nuisance than the mad dog, Mayor Medill's addendum is sensible as well as hygienic.

A correspondent, writing from Washington, signing himself A. Watson, claims that the credit of the Signal plan for observing and reporting storms does not belong to General Myer, but to the late English Rear Admiral Fitzroy; that our system is precisely the same as his; and that the details of it may be found in Fitzroy's "Weather Book," a work to be had in any first-class library.

It is but a few days since, that considerable excitement was caused at New York by the arrival of three English convicts who had been furnished with passage-money by the English authorities. New York has retaliated in kind, by making Canada a penal colony. Sweeney and Garvey have already arrived there, and the telegraph informs us that the third convict, Tweed, has just started.

The intelligence will be received with general regret that Hackett, the veteran actor, is dangerously ill. There is probably no actor in this country, unless it be Mr. Jefferson, who has made himself so thoroughly known by a one-character personation as Mr. Hackett has, with his inimitable representation of Sir John Falstaff; and thousands who have laughed over his picture of the fat rogue will join us in the hope that he may yet live many years to enjoy his crop of mock. In private as well as professional life, Mr. Hackett has hosts of personal friends. He is a man of fortune and culture, an enthusiastic patron of literature and the fine arts, and the projector of the Shakspeare statue in Central Park, New York. Of late he has appeared but infrequently upon the stage, as he is advanced in years, the oldest actor, we believe, in America, and is not dependent upon his profession for a living. At his extreme age, the chances for recovery are very dubious, but his admirers, whose name is legion, will earnestly pray that the fine old actor and gentleman may remain with us yet a while longer.

PERSONAL.

General Spinner has found that women are more honest than men.

—The sale of Theodore Tilton's biography of Victoria Woodhull has been prohibited in Germany.

—It is said that a Washington negro is negotiating for the purchase of the Calhoun homestead in South Carolina.

—In a letter to the New York *Times* concerning the surroundings of San Francisco, Grace Greenwood remarks that when the seals on the rocks in front of the Cliff House are all barking at once, it pleasantly reminds one of the House of Representatives.

—A correspondent of a Liverpool paper suggests that the illness of Prince Albert Edward and of the other parties may have been due to the eating of tainted game, since, he says, "it is well known that game-live at this season on berries and seeds, which render their flesh poisonous."

—Madame Musiciani, who claims relationship with one of Napoleon's great Marshals, edits the "Magnolia," a New Orleans magazine.

—The English papers report that the Princess of Wales has suffered from an attack from the same poison as the Prince. It was caught at the same time, but her life has never been in danger.

—Bishop Dupanloup has been engaged in a war of words with Gambetta, anent the latter's speech on education. The Bishop informs him that even his own party dubbed his tenure of office "a dictatorship of incapacity."

—Mr. Ballou, for some years identified with a successful Boston magazine, is announced as about to organize a gree newspaper in Boston, which shall "aim to do for Boston what the *Tribune*, *World*, and *Herald* do for New York." The capital is said to be ready, and the site of the *Transcript* secured for the new paper's publication office.

The city laborers, in New York, don't mention "the Boss" any more, though they refer frequently to "ould Bill."

—Theodore Tilton is said to be making arrangements to bring out Helen Mansfield as a lecturer on the woman's rights question.

—The Prince de Beaufremont, Minister, Foyer-Quartier has a refreshing way of relieving the burden of debt forced on France by the Prussians. In a speech delivered recently at the wedding feast of his daughter, when 1,200 of his workmen were present, he said that every hour's work in the whole country represented a milliard a year, and therefore the whole five milliards due to Prussia might be paid off in five years by only an hour's extra work.

—The Hon. Reuben Davis, of Aberdeen, Miss., reported killed by Colonel Fisk and others, the same State, is not Jefferson Davis' brother, and they are not related at all. Jeff's only brother, Joseph Davis, died a year or two ago.

—Quimbo Appo, the Chinaman who was convicted of murdering his wife in New York, some time ago, but escaped with a term of imprisonment, was on trial, the other day, for feloniously assaulting an Italian with a stone. Being cross-examined, he said that he believed in the Bible; that he had been twenty-three years in this country, and ought to be a Christian by this time; that, being struck with a stone, he hit back, and considered that his right on all occasions.

—The Duke of Richmond says of the Queen of Great Britain that, in all matters of a public character everything in her conduct in regard to the relations between herself and the Ministers of the Crown, there was no part of their business which had not been completely, conscientiously, and thoroughly carried out by Her Majesty; and there was no person who had ever treated the Ministers of the day with greater consideration than the Queen. Whether the Minister was a Conservative or a Liberal, he had the full confidence of the sovereign and of the country. She gave him the most undoubting confidence, and on every occasion he was welcome to discuss with her any points which might require her decision.

—Bulwer's wife once called Dickens "Fortune Plutarch."

Insolvent Insurance Companies in New York City and New England.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The sixteen insolvent insurance companies in New York City were chartered with a capital as follows:

Ætna	$ 300,000
Astor	500,000
Beekman	200,000
Excelsior	150,000
Portland	200,000
Manhattan	300,000
Market	175,000
Metropolitan	200,000
Yonkers and New York	200,000
Total	$2,125,000

The cash value of the assets of these nine companies is about $7,500,000; liabilities, $11,500,000; apparent dividend, say nine millions; unpaid expenses, and *no preference being allowed*, about 65 cents. The unearned premiums, $2,125,000 paid in full, would leave assets $5,375,000, equivalent to $60,000, equivalent to an apparent dividend of but a trifle over 50 cents. Every Chicago loser is interested, therefore, to the extent of 15 per cent on the amount of his policy, whether those unearned premiums are paid in cash or not.

I continue my notes upon particular companies:

Ætna.—Capital, $300,000. F. A. Conkling (brother of the Senator), President and Receiver; bond, $100,000; high-toned, capable gentlemen, who will do everything all right, from the start. Chicago loss, on point. Chicago losses, etc., $700,000; nearly half of the assets gone; unearned premiums, $100,000 in mortgages; no offer; new company with old name, after the manner of 1835.

Atlantic.—Capital, $300,000. Henry C. Cocks, President and Receiver; bond, $100,000; a thoroughly conscientious man, who will do his best for all concerned. Chicago losses, $650,000; elsewhere, $50,000. Largest item of assets, governments ($300,000), and all easily converted into cash. Company with old name. No offer by company.

Astor.—Capital, $200,000. Francis M. Hixby, a so-called "Rag Baron" of Chicago, President and Receiver; Nathan, Cordozo's Referee. Atty. Chicago losses $200,000; elsewhere, $18,000. Assets, unusually large—over, $700,000 cash—mostly in New York City bonds. Handsome dividend. Expenses of closing (Receiver's estimate) $30,000.

Beekman.—Capital, $200,000. Same Receiver. Chicago losses, $315,000; elsewhere, $25,000. Bulk of assets, bonds, and mortgages. Expenses of closing, $30,000.

Excelsior.—Capital, $200,000; Marcus P. Hodges, an old and reputable merchant (William Lottimer is the President and Receiver) due for losses, Chicago losses, $620,000; elsewhere, $80,000. Assets, largely call loans on New York stocks; mixed collaterals. Smallest dividend of the New York companies.

Fulton.—Capital, $200,000. John M. Furman, Vice President and Receiver; bond, $100,000; an independent do-as-you-please sort of a man, but energetic and honest. Losses in Chicago and elsewhere, $850,000. Assets, mostly governments, and mortgages. Possible dividend.

Irving.—Capital, $200,000. Martin L. Crowell, an exceedingly upright man, President and Receiver; bond, $100,000. Chicago losses, $200,000; elsewhere, $26,000. Assets, largely governments and mortgages. Respectable dividend. No offer. New company same name.

Hope.—Capital, $150,000. Have taken a wise course, *i. e.*, have done nothing, but waited for the smoke to clear away. Edward Smith, a leading spirit in the company, as he also is in the Atlantic. Losses in Chicago, $100,000; elsewhere, $48,000; unearned premiums, $42,000. Assets, Providence bank stocks. General Barton, the President, will look after Mr. Hackett's claim, which should be accepted.

Providence, Washington.—Threw away a grand opportunity. Should have gone along, but lacked nerve. Have paid nearly all their uncarned premiums, about 75 cents, supposing that they would sell for enough, with their other assets, to pay the balance of their liabilities; but the building sold for $60,000 less than was bid, and Chicago losers will get considerably less than 100 cents. Seventy-two years old—a long time. Threw away a chance to do it, it ought to have done better. Chicago losses, $530,000; elsewhere, $20,000; unearned premiums have been paid in full. Assets, besides building, governments and local bank shares. Capital, $200,000.

Roger Williams.—Capital, $200,000. Colonel Williams, formerly of the Ætna, of Hartford, a veteran underwriter, President, and the Sprague family interested. Losses in Chicago, $600,000; elsewhere, $76,000; unearned and marine premiums, $150,000. Assets, nearly all cash, and confidence banks. Can pay probably forty; settlement at that figure would be decidedly preferable to prolonging matters by the law's delays, which is cumbersome, tardy and expensive—the very worst State of all in which to liquidate an insolvent corporation.

NEW YORK CITY.

Interests of policy-holders need attention, and that quickly. Four of the companies are paying their unearned premiums in full, viz.: Ætna, $75,000; Fulton, $116,000; Fortune American, $125,000, and Washington, $83,000; total, $395,000, entitled to share only *pro rata*, in other words, policy-holders who pay 100 cents on the dollar, 47 cents, and those who have, what is left.

Mr. Hilscheimer, of the firm of Hilscheimer, Baudelow, the law partner of Judge Shipman, and Baudelow, the law partner of Judge Shipman, at 345 Kinzie street, are employed after by L. Walchter, Rockford, Ogle County.

Wm. Barnard, late of 314 North Wells street, is employed after by his father, A. H. Barnard, of No. 5 Astor place, Astor House, New York. Mr. Barnard, who also desires to hear from his brother, Daniel Cornelius, a tailor by trade.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, of 226 Quincy street, are inquired after by their brother, Edward Dwyer, Old Point Comfort, Va.

Mrs. Charles C. Clute, (whose husband is connected with some newspaper in Chicago) is inquired after by her sister, Mrs. Kate Holycake, Orphan Asylum, corner Seventy-seventh street and Third avenue, N. Y.

Philip P. Bausch, formerly of 348 North Franklin street, is in consumption, and his friends, who live in Europe, send a letter for him to the hands of A. Driesmis, General Agent of the National Life Insurance Company, 119 Nassau Row, New York.

Alexander Archibalsay and his family are inquired after by N. Fejevary, of Davenport, Iowa.

Miss Johanna Dogherty, who was employed at 1092 Wabash avenue, last year, is sought after by her sister. Please address G. C. Tyler, Esq., Portland, Me.

Mr. Alfred Rolandhilly, chemist, at 171 Chicago Avenue, is inquired after by his brother, Thomas Bailey, No. 15 St. George's Square, New Brighton, Cheshire, England.

Miss Catharina Maffinger, who lived at 293 North Wells street before the fire, is inquired after by Mr. H. Koch, of 22 Coentie's Slip, New York city.

Joseph Pabiak, a sculptor, whose location was 161 Dickson street, is inquired after by Maurice Pabiak, of Vienna, Austria.

SPECIAL.

An American child, a boy, who recognizes the name of "Willie," about six years old, was taken from the North Avenue Police Station to the Chief Orphan Asylum, Larrabee street, near Centre, on the night of the fire of Oct. 9, having been taken to the police station during the afternoon of that day. Direct any information to you a collection of statist s and other official publications of the United States, issued by the Census Bureau, Department of Interior, Washington, D. C. Any information will be cheerfully and promptly and gladly supply by request and will work belonging to the Bureau, which are not under my control.

Respectfully,
F. A. WALKER, Gov'mor.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK, Oct. 24, 1871.

Hon. R. R. Mason, Mayor of Chicago, Ill.:

HONORED SIR: In my boyish days the Hon. J. Young Scammon was traveling for a dry-goods house in Chicago with his manuscripts of the Reports of the Supreme Court, and now known as vols. 1, 2, and 3, and, when a steamboat was chartered by the bar, the lawyers, stage, and passengers were swept away, and the manuscripts were saved. Mr. Scammon succeeded in getting out from the inside of the burning building, and, with the aid of a friend, threw them in the mouth, and swam safely to shore. After many days search on the stage of the ocean, Smith, a leading spirit in the company, as he also is in the Atlantic. Losses in Chicago, $50,000; elsewhere, $48,000; unearned premiums, $42,000. Assets, Providence bank stocks. General Barton, the President, will look after Mr. Hackett's claim, which should be accepted.

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Mr. Hilscheimer, of the firm of Hilscheimer, Baudelow, the law partner of Judge Shipman, and Baudelow, the law partner of Judge Hyslop, at 294 East Fifty-second street, New York.

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...RY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 27.

...nal money market matters continue ...d. The demand for money is moderate ...the banks are meeting the wants of ...ir customers readily. A return movement of ...the country seems to have begun, ...ge sums having received large ...ts to-day from the interior, and ...ers that direction to-day, and orders ...other some of the country banks are ...ntemplating withdrawals from here to New York. ...e is a light business in the notes ...the current week, and the accumula... ...ir vaults and the rise in New York ...ney have allayed the probability of a temporary ...ge of currency to New York. This ...ge in the interest and dividend pay... ...ll probably relieve the stringency ...ket in that city, and if, in ...Secretary of the Treasury ...ear, of pushing a large propor... ...ional currency now in the gov... ...to circulation, there will be a ...to the money market sometime ...ey will be abundant, and spec... ...ll be depressed.

...ge in request between banks to-day ...to commerce, bankers sell at par, and ...Banks are brought before the ...ership by the system of govern... ...that the large amount of ...held in private and incorporated ...s is underestimated. The ...and bankers of this city, includ... ...hold probably between ...and $40,000,000 of these. ...and published voluntary state... ...the last few days, and from which ...the amounts of deposits and ...ge of available cash means in the ...ank hand" securities," and ex... ...ew statements should prompt the ...ers and bankers to give the public ...ation in regard to their condition:

	Deposits.	Cash Reserve.
...ust and Trust Co.	$2,867	$980,007
...ge Company	1,251,813	282,000
...of Trade	1,263,153	291,941
...k	981,946	193,073

...the buying and selling governmental ...and gold is like market this after... ...by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean

	Buying.	Selling.
...ds	117 1-4	117 1-2
...ds	109	109 1-4
...ds	110 1-2	
...ds	109 3-4	109 7-8
...ds	111	111 1-4
...uary and July	111 1-4	111 3-4
...uary and July	113 1-2	113 3-4
...uary and July	113 3-4	114
...ds	109	109 1-4
...ds	114	114 1-4
...ds Gold Rate		100 3-4
...ds		100
...ds		100
...ds	109 1-2	109 3-4
...ds	110 1-2	110 3-4
...ds	108 1-2	108 3-4
...ds	110	110 1-4
...ds	142	
...ds Land Scrip	175	175

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 27.

...ere were the receipts and shipments ...this port during the past twenty-...r as reported, with the corre... ...one year ago:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.
...r	5,771	4,824	3,673	3,423
...at	1,044,197	1,010,000		1,010,000
...n	344,126	47,840	1,414	9,007
...ley	21,294	9,584	5,115	630
...ats	4,597	2,000	1,000	
...ye	13,570	3,510	3,011	909
...ogs	71,790	29,000	25,700	
...ttle	44,510	21,000	24,000	16,500
...gs	316,000	17,000	459,995	655,414
...ep	2,217	303	100	1,154
...ds	500,968	273,210	461,250	239,498
...ds	55,420	6,000		
...ds	1,000	1,500		
...s, &c.	2,569	5,501	1,130	1,393
...ds	5,241	6,304	1,269	1,160
...ds	1,000	1,000	400	
...ds	174,130	126,689	58,926	14,700
...ds	240	268	110	119
...ds	1,000	1,730	3,270	715
...ds	1,349			
...ds	25	100	724	842
...ds	1,000	800	838	1,153
...ds		15	15	46
...ds		4,046	1,074	

...ceipts for city consumption ...,598 bu corn; 1,661 bu oats; and ...

...The grain has been inspected into ...9 o'clock this morning: 24 cars ...ard; 35 cars oats; 3 cars rye; ...ipts of 107,560 bu, against 180,000 bu.

...e markets were quiet to-day, and ...st the leading cereals were lower, ...ly on account of heavy prices. There ...ot to buy anything, either for ship... ...ation, but there were plenty ...ers unfavorable on Tuesday next. ...

...ere quiet and unchanged. Hold... ...ers, but it was generally under... ...ey would sell at a shade less than ...ich at that figure.

...ts were active, scarce, but firm, the ...y principally made by packers. ...ot open till past noon, sales ...at 31¾@32c. Later, mixed ...ed, and good smooth lots at a ...ent of 62c head. ...ere irregular. The market was ...

...Barley was rather dull, ...ly sprang up, as buyers found ...ain concessions, notwith... ...ceipts were liberal, and will not be materially ...ciably to fill options, and ...to make the market close quite ...ere seem to have come to an ...that it is not for their interest to ...e sale till they see it is wanted. ...Costa Rica, 24 1-2@25 1-2c; Mirasolis, 23½c; ...American, 31½c; Minnesota, 30c; burlaps, bags ...21 1-2@22c; gunnies, 17@20c; wool sacks, 67c.

...BUILDING MATERIAL.—Comparatively little ...was doing in this market, owing to the severity of ...the weather. Prices were nominally unchanged, ...ranging as follows: Stucco, $1.75@2.00 c; New ...York stucco, casting, $2.75@4.00; superfine do, ...$.00@4.50; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $2.00@ ...2.25; marble dust, $6.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white ...sand, per bbl, $1.00@1.25; plastering hair, per ...bu, 35@40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; ...building brick, $12.00@13.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ...per bbl.

...BEANS—Were more plenty and a shade lower, ...though the demand continues fairly active. There ...were free sellers at $1.75@2.25 for common to ...choice medium, and at $2.35@2.50 for navies.

...BROOM CORN—Is dull. We quote: Poor ...brush, $60.00@100.00 per ton; medium do, at ...$120.00@140.00; very choice at $150.00@160.00; and ...choice hurl, $180.00@200.00.

...COOPERAGE—The market is active but ...lower. We quote: Pork bris, $2.15@2.30; lard ...tes, $2.40@2.70 for wood, and $2.00@2.10 ...for iron hooped packages; whiskey bris, $2.00@ ...2.10; flour bris, 60@65c. Staves and headings at ...$18.00@18.00 for pork, and $24.00@25.00 per m for ...whisker bris and tes.

...CHEESE—Genuine New York factory cheese ...is scarce and cannot be bought at any concession ...from the quoted prices, though a *spurious* article, ...branded "New York Factory," is selling at 14a. ...Prime Western grades are also firm. There ...is a steady, moderate demand at the annexed ...quotations: New York factory, genuine, 15 1-2a ...16c; do imitation, 14 1-2a15c; Western factory, ...14a15c; Ohio factory, 14a15c.

...CAL.—The coal trade was not particularly ...brisk, but all dealers were very firm in ...their views, and the recent advance ...was thoroughly sustained. We repeat ...our list as follows: Lehigh, as prepared, ...$12.50a13.00; Lackawanna, $11.00a12.00; Erie, 10.00; ...Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Indiana, ...$8.00; Riesberg, $8.50; Wilmington, $8.00.

...EGGS—The receipts were meagre, and, although ...the demand was small, there was an advance of ...fully 5c per dozen, sales making at 31a32c for ...fresh, and at 22a25c for preserved.

...FRITS—DRIED—Domestic dried fruits continue dull; but the moderate character of the supply has a strengthening tendency, and former rates are firmly adhered to. There is a steady, fair inquiry for foreign assortments, and, aside from raisins, which are easing off a little, prices are firm. We quote: Dates, 9 1-2a10c; figs, drums, 18a20c; figs, box, 20a22c; Turkey prunes, 9a10c; Turkey prunes, new, 12 1-2a13c; French do, 14a15c; raisins, old, $3.00a3.10; do new, $2.85a4.00; blackberries, 13 1-2a15 1-2c; pitted cherries, 28a30c; peaches, pared, 23a24c; peaches, halves, 8a10c; do quarters, 7 3-4a8 1-4c; currants, 10 1-2a11 1-2c; apples, new, Southern, 6a8c; do new Western, 5a6c; do new Michigan, 7a10c.

...FISH—The general features of this market were unchanged. Business is dull, both the local and interior demands being restrained to small orders to meet current necessities, but the prevalent feeling is firm, as the stocks are generally light, and cannot be replenished to sell at lower prices than are now current. We continue to quote: No. 1 whitefish, $3.00a3.25; No. 2, $4.75a5.00; trout, $4.50a4.62; No. 1 trout, $6.00a6.25; No. 1 bay, $6.50a7.00; No. 2 bay, $5.00a5.50; No. 1 herring, $6.00a6.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $10.00a10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50a9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $5.00a5.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00a7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00a2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50a1.60; family kits, $1.10a1.15; bank cod, $4.00a5.50; George's cod, $7.00a7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40a45; box herring, sealed, 45a50c. California salmon, half bri, $10.50a11.00.

...GREEN FRUITS—Are dull, and for most descriptions the quoted prices would be shaded. Sales were slow at the following rates: Apples, from store, $2.00a3.50; cranberries, $9.00a 11.00 for wild, and $13.00a14.50 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.00a7.00; oranges, Valencia, per case, ...00a14.00.

...GROCERIES—Prices are very steady. The demand at present is moderate, but this is usual in the case at this season of the year, and causes no uneasiness on the part of dealers. The stocks are generally light, and will not be materially augmented until after the 1st. The following quotations are firmly sustained:

...CANDLES—Star, 10a13 1-2c.

...COFFEE—Prime Rio coffee, 21a22c; choice do, 22a23c; O. G. Java, 30a33c; Singapore, 23 1-2a26 1-2c; Costa Rica, 24 1-2a25 1-2c; Mirasolis, 23a24c.

...RICE—Rangoon, 7 1-2a7 5-8c; Patna, 8a8 1-2c; Carolina, 9a9 1-4c.

...SUGARS—Hard sugars, 12 1-4a13 1-4c; A sugar, 12 3-4a12 7-8c; B do, 12 1-4a12 3-8c; XC do, 12 1-8a12 1-4c; C do, 12a12 1-8c; choice brown, 10 3-8a11 1-4c; fair do, 10a10 1-2c; New Orleans, 9 3-4a 11 1-4c; molasses do, 9a10c.

...SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25a1.30; common molasses, 30a35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45a50c; good sugar-house syrup, 60a65c; extra, 65a70c; choice strips, drips, extra fine, 60a65c; New Orleans, 55a70c.

...SPICES—Alspice, 14a15c; cloves, 12a13c; cassia, ...7a8c; pepper, 20 1-2a25c; nutmegs, $1.20a1.25.

...SOAPS—French mottled, 8 3-4a7c; standard 6 1-4a6 3-4c; German mottled, 7 1-4a7 3-4c; erasive, 5 3-4a6c; brown Windsor, 4 1-2a4 3-4c; palm, 4 a 4 1-2c.

...STARCH—Gloss, 9 3-4a10c; corn, 10a10 1-2c laundry, 4 1-2a 1-2c; common, 3a4 1-2c.

...HAY—No change was visible in the hay market. The demand continues fair, and as the offerings are not excessive, dealers do not seem anxious to effect sales, save at very full prices. The following quotations are paid by dealers: On track—Timothy, best pressed, $16.50a17.00; do loose pressed, $13.50a 14.00; prairie, pressed, $9.50a11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00a13.00; prairie, loose, $9.00 a10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00a1.50, according to distance.

...HIDES—Dealers report a continued quiet, easy feeling in this market. Both local and Eastern tanners are operating, but there is nothing approaching urgency in the demand from either source, and the fact that the stocks are beginning to accumulate here leads many to look for a light decline soon. We make no change in our quotations as follows: Green salted cured, light, 11 1-2c; do, heavy, 10 1-2c; part cured, 10a11c; green frozen, 9 1-2a10c; marrara kip, 11 1-2c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19a20c; dry salted, 16a18c; dry kip, 20c; deacons, 50c; sheared, cull, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

...OILS—For burning oils there is a reasonably active inquiry, but aside from this, the market is dull. With the exception of linseed and turpentine, which have a slightly improved tendency, prices rule steady. We quote: Carbon, 20c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 75a75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 80c; do boiled, 85c; whale, 55c; sperm, $2.10; neatsfoot oil, $1.60a1.75; bank oil 60a65c; straits, 55c; elephant oil, $1.50; turpentine, 50c.

...POTATOES—Were dull and a shade lower. Straight lots from store were offering at $1.10a 1.15, and common mixed at 90a95c.

...POULTRY AND GAME—The market was generally reported dull. "The supply was moderate, but in the absence of anything like an active demand, sales dragged at a shade lower prices. We quote: Chickens, $1.25a2.50; turkeys, large, per doz, $2.50a3.50; prairie chickens, $4.50a5.00; geese, $2.00a3.00; ducks, $3.00a4.00.

...SALT—Quotations are unchanged. Saginaw fine, $2.20 per bri; Onondaga, fine, $2.40 per bri; coarse, $2.35 per bri; coarse, diamond C, $1.35 per bri.

...SEEDS—Were a little more active. Timothy was unchanged, at $2.70a3.20 for poor to good. Clover was easier at $5.50a6.15, the inside for inferior.

...TEAS—Remain quiet and steady at unchanged prices. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair castic; good, 70a85c; choice to extra, $1.35a 1.45; superior to fine old hyson, 90c$1.10; common imperial, 75a80c; good to choice do, 90c$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 85c$1.00; choice to extra tea, $1.30a1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00a 1.15; fair to good do, 75a85c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60a75c; choice to fine Oolong, 85a95c; good, 75a80c; choice to extra, 90c$1.25.

...TOBACCO—Is in steady request, and all prime goods are being held with firmness. Prices range as follows:

...CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85a90c; common, 60a70c.

...SMOKING—Extra, 90a92c; medium, 75a80c; common stems, 25a30c.

...PLUG—Natural leaf, 90a95c; half bright, 70a80c; black round, 55a70c.

...WOOD—The demand was small at the following prices: Beech, $11.50a12.00; maple, $12.50a 13.00; hickory, $13.50; slabs, $7.50a8.00, delivered.

...WOOL—Prices were quoted firm and unchanged:

Washed, fine condition	32a36c
Washed, medium condition	34a36c
Washed, coarse	30a32c
Unwashed, fine condition	30a40c
Unwashed, medium condition	34a40c
Unwashed, coarse	40a42c
Tub-washed, prime condition	50c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	35a47c

...Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 5a15c less; burry and cotted wool, 5a15c less.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 27.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	600	2,000	400
Tuesday	300	5,200	
Wednesday	1,400	7,700	800
Total	2,300	14,900	1,200
Same time last week	1,915	18,189	1,310
Week before last	2,145	15,467	1,252
The following were the shipments:	2,145	71,685	3,220
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	700	1,750	100
Tuesday	400	1,300	575
Wednesday	1,214	3,125	535

...CATTLE—At the opening of the market this morning, and during the greater part of the forenoon, Trading was quite active, and the prevalent feeling was firm. The attendance of buyers was liberal and under a good demand from local and Eastern operators, the arrivals by early trains were easily taken at the advanced prices established earlier in the week. Toward noon, however, there was a very perceptible falling off in the demand, and the market weakened, in consequence, as holders are looking for increased receipts during the remaining days of the week, and for lower prices, before the close. The offerings were of another character, there being a noticeable absence of "scalawags," while of good to really choice grades the proportion was fully 50 per cent larger than usual. The crop were disposed of at $3.50a4.35, but sales below $4.00 were rare, the larger portion changing hands at prices ranging from $4.10 upward to $5 00. A few extra brought $5.10a5.25. The market closed quiet and weak, with a downward look.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,350 to 1,400 lbs	$5.00a5.40
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,350 lbs	4.60a5.25
Fair Grades—Good steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4.30a4.75
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows fit for slaughter, averaging 900 to 1,100 lbs	3.75a4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 750 to 1,000 lbs	2.75a3.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.25a3.10

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.	At.	Price.
14 butchers' stock	1,149	$4.25
19 extra steers	1,471	4.50
17 medium steers	1,276	4.00
16 choice steers	1,319	4.50
19 medium steers	1,211	4.00
43 extra steers	1,301	4.25
64 choice steers	1,307	4.50
32 good smooth steers	1,300	4.35
31 light fat steers	1,193	4.00
19 extra steers	1,316	4.25
15 butchers' stock	1,154	4.12
30 choice steers	1,296	4.50
30 choice steers	1,300	4.50
32 choice steers	1,284	4.50
19 good steers	1,263	4.35
24 choice steers	1,301	4.50
17 medium steers	1,196	4.07½
16 good steers	1,250	4.35
19 extra steers	1,268	4.25
20 choice steers	1,309	4.50
59 choice steers	1,405	4.75
18 fancy steers	1,276	4.60
15 butchers' stock	1,067	4.00
18 choice steers	1,244	4.35
18 good to all steers	1,179	4.00
18 cows	1,000	3.00
16 cows	1,000	3.00
30 extra steers	1,391	4.10

...HOGS—The receipts for the week up to this evening are only about 15,800, against 45,070 for the same time last week, and 72,435 week before last. The hog trade was again dull to-day, and prices continue weak and unsettled. Packers seem determined to remain idle unless they can buy at lower prices than now prevail, and, light as was to-day's supply, holders were unable to prevent a general decline. As it was, concessions of 5c had to be made on the less desirable lots, and all those there were inclination to offer for further decline. Not all sold, and the market closed dull at $3.90@4.05 for common, light, unassorted and mixed lots; at $4.10@4.15 for medium, and at $4.20@4.30 for good to choice. We note the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
110	244	$4.15	119	238	4.05	80	227	$3.90
110	267	4.15	120	240	4.05	80	227	3.90
102	265	4.25	280	231	4.00	78	227	3.90
93	284	4.20	80	240	4.10	67	230	3.90
103	213	4.00	80	240	4.10	77	227	3.90
90	290	4.15	112	272	4.15	46	266	4.12½
80	287	4.15	280	252	4.15	80	266	4.12½
67	309	4.15	54	213	4.05	79	231	4.07½
142	253	4.25	44	255	4.20	67	243	4.17½
77	240	4.05						

...SHEEP—Were fairly active, and prices remain firm ... the recent advance. We quote common at $2.75a3.00; medium at $3.25a3.75, and good to choice at $3.90a4.00.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

A Summary of President Thiers' Message.

From the London Times.

The sitting of the National Assembly on Dec. 7 began at 2 o'clock. M. Grevy returned thanks for being re-elected President, saying that he accepted this fresh mark of confidence on the part of the Assembly with the more pleasure as it did not impose any sacrifice on his convictions.

M. Thiers then proceeded to read his Presidential message. It points to the daily progress made in the re-establishment of peace without and reorganization within. In order to appreciate this progress, M. Thiers says it must never be forgotten to what condition the Empire had brought France.

"After an insurrection without parallel in history, we are able to say that a vast amount of good exceeds the amount of evil. Our relations with Europe have become peaceable and cordial. Our credit in Prussia is exactly declined. The taxes are being paid regularly. Our army was our first consolation in our misfortunes. Order is constantly re-established. The National Guards have been disarmed without resistance. For a complete reorganization of France we must look to time and to God, and for all endeavor with the intellect of modern society. The situation is as favorable as it could be after such a disastrous war. The policy of France henceforth is a pacific and dignified peace. If, contrary to all probability, events should disturb that peace, the deed will not be that of France. France must become once more what she has a right to be in the interest of all States. France will be true to her solemnly-pledged word. Moreover, the States which took part in the war are fatigued; the witnesses had become seriously alarmed."

The message then enters into details of the relations between France and the other powers of Europe:

"Our relations with Spain continue amicable. We likewise maintain a good understanding with Italy. The independence of the Holy See must be rigorously upheld. As regards Rome we offer no counsels, for we give no advice to any one, and least of all to an aged man who enjoys all our respect and sympathy. With regard to Austria, we sincerely wish her prosperity. As regards Russia, the most cordial relations exist between that country and France. They are the result of an elevated and reciprocal appreciation of the interest of both countries. There is, therefore, no where ground for anxiety. Commerce and labor may resume their activity with entire confidence."

The message makes no allusion either to the constitutional question, to the return of the Assembly to Paris, or to the Orleans Princes taking their seats in the Assembly.

The President of the Republic enlarges on the subject of commercial treaties, especially that with England. He states that the French Government are resolved to give notice of its determination in February next, but will, nevertheless, continue their negotiations on the question during next year, in compliance with the conditions of the treaty. The message announces the conclusion of a convention with Germany for a customs treaty with Elsass-Lothringen.

The message reverts to the situation of the interior. It acknowledges the difficulty of establishing a good administration. "We may say to-day that we receive from all sides marks of satisfaction." (This passage was received with noisy interruptions by the Right.) M. Thiers added that the present sessions of the Councils General was a proof of public spirit, conciliation, and prudence.

"While awaiting the definite liberation of the country, we have applied ourselves to separate the population from the German soldiers who are now quartered in barracks. We ask the people to restrain their resentment, which would not bridge their sufferings, but might compromise the safety of France. The life of a foreigner is as sacred as the life of a countryman."

Referring to the financial situation of the country the message adverts to the fact that under the Empire the budget had reached the sum of 2,200,000,000 francs. Nothing was paid off, and the army was neglected. "We had 300,000 men to oppose 700,000 of the enemy. We thus arrived at an increase of debt to the amount of eight milliards, of which we paid the interest. We have, besides, to strengthen our frontiers. The expenditures will be reduced by 25,000,000 francs. Nevertheless, the ordinary and extraordinary budgets will reach a total of 2,742,000,000 francs, including the Provincial expenditure. In twenty years we have had an increase of 1,250,000,000 francs of expenditure. This we owe to the empire." The message announces that the army will henceforth consist of 150 regiments of infantry, each consisting of 3,000 bayonets each, and four guns for every 1,000 men. The floating debt will be reduced to 600,000,000 francs. The redemption will be effected regularly. The message further says that the National Assembly will choose between duties on raw materials and duties on manufactured goods. It ought to be left entirely free to the Government. When, finally, the message speaks of the monetary crisis, and states that the Bank of France will be authorized to increase the circulation by 600,000,000 francs, 200,000,000 francs, or 400,000,000 francs, and to issue small notes. The message concludes by saying that the situation is as satisfactory as can be desired under the circumstances.

Proceeding to army organization and to the necessary time required for it and to the compulsory service, M. Thiers said that every Frenchman owes his blood to the country when it is in danger, but he does not admit that in time of peace every Frenchman should be drafted into active service. That would be disorganizing civil life and ruining the finances. (Numerous protests were raised against this part of the message.) M. Thiers continued:

"If such a course should be followed, France would be less fit for compulsory service in time of war, and an annual contingent of 60,000 men in time of peace. The young men will draw lots; but the lowest number will enter upon active service. We shall thus have 225,000 men, of whom 150,000 will remain five years with the colors. The others will remain at home to guard the cities."

In conclusion, M. Thiers said:

"In closing this long exposé, it remains for me to touch upon a grave, delicate and exciting (*brulant*) question. After having spoken of our domestic and foreign affairs, of our administrative, our finances and army, it may seem strange that I have not yet spoken a word of politics, for at least, of those vehement politics of the moment which occupy all minds. And nevertheless I do not think the situation is to be regretted so much as it has been during the past fifty years, and of so many parties disputing with one another for the erection of a new government. But here, gentlemen, begins your task; for you are the sovereign, and we are but administrators delegated to effect the wishes or what I have called the organization of the country. Well, that present policy, having for its object the constitution of a definitive government, concerns you above all, and we would encroach upon your rights if we took a precipitate initiative on that subject. As for myself, overwhelmed with fatigue, and sometimes with sorrow when I turn aside for a moment from incessant toil to think on our misfortunes, I have accepted only one task—that of reorganizing the country shattered by its fall, reconstructing its foreign relations, its domestic administration, its finances, its army, maintaining a vigorous order while that task was being accomplished, and holding myself always ready to restore to you unimpaired, in its form sovereignty, that loyal power, the trust which you have placed in my hands. Here, I say, just as you gave it to me, reorganized partially, but already all, conformably to the contract framed between us. I restore it to you —What will you do with it? You are the Sovereign. I am not so, but a simple delegated administrator; you are the sovereign, or the word "right" is but a vain word, for you are the chosen, the freely chosen, of the country. To make to you a complete exposition of the political and constituent character (*constituti*f) would be to usurp part of my colleagues and myself, an act of rashness which I should regret all my life. But we are also elected of the country, and we have sworn to fulfil as members of this assembly, and as members of the government. Now, gentlemen, stirring up yourselves the grave questions which preoccupy men's minds, you shall compel us to declare our opinions with regard to their solution, we will answer you with frankness and good faith. Until that time, however, my colleagues and myself have only one faithful and exact account to render of our doings, and we have rendered it. Permit me, however, to add to you, to put, if I may so speak, the finishing touch to our sincerity. The country, as a whole, and by many individuals, has misjudged the country it was like. It feels its misfortunes; it wishes to retrieve them; and if party spirit sometimes displays itself, it is soon put down by a moderate majority, which perceives the necessity of sacrificing all party passions to the evident and pressing necessity of consolidating the present. It with profound conviction—it is wise; the parties alone would be otherwise. It is from them, and from them alone, that there is anything to fear; it is from them alone that it is needful for you to protect yourselves against them if you must arm yourselves with calmness, and courage, and energy. It is against the parties, against their passions, even when they arise from the best intentions, that you must prepare yourselves for resistance; and—in a situation in which a long series of revolutions has left the soil strewn with so many parties and sub-divisions of parties—you must raise yourselves above them, to a supreme height of love, of moderation, and firmness. Already you have often done so; and in the most disturbed days, when it seemed as if storms must be the lot of your deliberations, forthwith there have sprung from them resolves of lofty and profound wisdom. It is to the majority which is the author of those salutary resolves that I address myself now, and it is because I am, if in this same path of wisdom my position, as I still used to do, you for a short time longer (*quelques jours encore*) your humble servant upon it. But if it is not indispensable to you, if your wisdom should fail in any degree to approve the views I hold, oh! do not hesitate to make but a single sign, and, becoming once more a mere workman, faithful and submissive, I will restore to you the work which you have intrusted to me—thanks to the upright and able assistance of my colleagues, in a better condition than I received it. And I express myself in such terms only because all of you can say as much, and even more, that the choice lies for you to appear again before the constituencies. On that day the country will owe to you and will bestow on you its thanks as if it is just, and it will be just—for the immense services which you have rendered, and for those which, in all probability, you are yet to render."

PRINCE ALBERT EDWARD.

The Origin of His Fever.

London (Dec. 9) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

The difficulty of getting at the truth about anything has been curiously illustrated by the Prince's illness. It was confidently asserted that Lord Chesterfield had never stayed at Londesborough Lodge, Scarborough, at all, whereas he not only was there during the Prince's visit, but was summoned up from the country. Another report was that a groom of the Duke of Beaufort, who has been with his master at Lord Londesborough's, was also down with the fever. The Duke wrote to the papers to say that he had no groom with him at Scarborough, and that no groom of his was ill with fever. It is now known that the sick groom is not a groom, but a temporary servant of the Duke's, who attended him at Scarborough. Again, when the first suggestion was made that the bad drainage of Londesborough Lodge must have had something to do with the diarrhea, from which all the guests suffered more or less, as well as with the fever which afterward attacked down the Prince and Lord Chesterfield, Lord Londesborough publishes a series of reports signed by competent persons, declaring that the drainage of his house was perfect in every respect. But some local newspapers sent down special Commissioners to report on the subject, and it now appears that the drainage of the Lodge is as bad as it could be. In fact, the whole construction of the house affords in perfection all the conditions required to develop and propagate the enteric poison. It is built over two large cesspools, between which and the inhabited parts of the building there were no fewer than thirteen communications. One of these communications has now been closed, but at least six years. It receives the drainage of six closets, is situated immediately underneath the cabinet of the bedroom occupied first by the Prince of Wales, and afterward by Lord Chesterfield, and is connected with this cabinet by a pipe only ten feet long. The sewerage from the cess pools is supposed to flow through the town drains into the sea, but the action of the tide often drives it back. The consequence is that the drains are a great reservoir of sewer gas, and that the strong current of air passing through them blows this noxious gas into the houses, no traps being able to keep it out. Of course, Lord Londesborough had no conception of the dangerous condition of his house, in which his own family had been residing for some time without any bad effects. The mysteries of enteric fever, why it breaks out in one place and not in another, why some people are passed over unscathed while others are stricken down, have yet to be solved. But there can hardly be a question that if anybody were predisposed to catch the fever, Londesborough Lodge was just the place to find it in perfection. Moreover the town of Scarborough, which is a fashionable watering-place, is itself far from wholesome. The new part is tolerably well drained, but the old part is not drained at all; it is a mass of middens, ash-holes, and foul smells. The ground over which the royal party were shooting for several days is described as "a low, black, swampy land, five miles of drains." They used to pass on their way a disgusting public midden that sometimes infects the air for half a mile round. It must be further observed that just at this time Scarborough was crammed full of people in consequence of the Prince's visit and the illuminations and other sights which attended it. Lord Londesborough's house itself was packed, from top to bottom. All the good bedrooms were, of course, assigned to the guests, and the servants were pigged together anyhow and anywhere. Three maidservants slept in a room six feet ten inches in height, the Prince's valet in a room six feet four inches in height and another servant in a kind of housemaid's cupboard. That nothing should be left undone to make the mischief, men were employed to keep the drains constantly flushed, which would have been all very well had they communicated directly with the sea, but which, as it was, had the effect of stirring up the fetid accumulations of the cess pools and filling the house with poisonous exhalations. Everybody is very sorry for Lord Londesborough, whose ignorance about these matters is not greater than that of most educated Englishmen. It is not surprising that these disclosures and the painful consciousness of sanitary neglect in this instance should have created something like a panic. The newspapers are full of drains, stink-traps and typhoid fever, and the result will perhaps be that the sewerage of houses will be conducted henceforth on a more scientific and careful manner, and perhaps have the benefit of official inspection, with a bill of fare and penalties for neglected or insufficient drainage.

Drink, Quarrelling, Murder, and Suicide.

The Boston *Traveller* gives the following account of a murder and suicide in South Littleton, Mass., twenty-six miles north of Boston:

Until within a few months Patrick Keating, a laborer in the town of Littleton, has been a man of steady habits, seldom, if ever, indulging in the use of intoxicating liquors, and generally behaving himself as a good husband and father. Lately, however, his conduct has changed. He became more and more addicted to strong drink, and was morose and irritable in his treatment of his children and his wife. There were hard words on both sides, frequent criminations and recriminations. Every day increased the sum of their unhappiness until the mother, who was in a delicate condition, felt that she would be impossible for her to longer remain in the house. Yesterday morning Mrs. Keating, after frankly stating the nature of the case to her husband, said that she could live with him no longer, and that they must separate at once. This declaration was met with a torrent of reproaches and abuse. Patrick denied her right to leave him without a warrant of a court, and asserted that he would use force if it were necessary to prevent her departure. They indulged in a wordy quarrel for a few moments, until very much incensed, Keating rushed out of the house. From thence he repaired to the house of a friend in the village, where he procured some liquor and drank deeply. At noon he returned to his home, only to find that his wife was waiting to bid him farewell before going away. He asked her where she was still determined to leave him and the children to take care of themselves. She replied that she had no other alternative, whereupon Patrick drew a revolver from his pocket, and with the exclamation, "God forgive me!" discharged it at her breast. Then turning the muzzle of the pistol towards his own body, discharged it again. An hour afterwards a neighbor entered the house and found both upon the floor, weltering in gore. The floor was covered with puddles of blood, and the dying ones, although still breathing heavily, were in an unconscious state. Around the bodies stood the affliicted children of the family, struck almost dumb by the calamity, and scarcely realizing the extent of their loss. The body of Mrs. Keating was placed upon a bed in an adjoining room, and her husband was placed under arrest and taken to the poor-house in the town for safe keeping. It is scarcely possible that either of them will recover.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

Career of a German Engineer and Revolutionist—Curious Revelations—Two Marriages without Widowhood—A Large Property Involved.

Raubut, N. Y., (Dec. 22) Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

Interesting and important litigation is about to be commenced in Ulster County, which may result in hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property—[illegible] It has grown out of [illegible] ranging hands [illegible] the complicated condition of affairs of the late Major Geo. F. Von Beck, who died last spring, leaving an [illegible] estate, which was in dispute between the children of a dead wife and a living wife and her children. The circumstances leading to the peculiar condition of the affairs of the family—or these two families, rather—are as follows: George Frederick Von Beck came to this country from Germany in 1850. He was a graduate of one of the German universities, and a descendant of the nobility. He was a civil engineer, and, previous to his leaving his native country was a person of great distinction. He, in company with three others, was appointed to survey the boundary line between France and Germany, and as the conclusion of that task was made the recipient of many favors at the hands of the King of Bavaria. He afterwards fought in Spanish Army, on the staff of the commanding officer, in the war between Spain and France. Being wounded in an engagement, he returned to Germany, where he was married to Marie Ann deBuyter, daughter of a wealthy burgher. He was shortly afterward made Mayor of Salzburg, holding the position some years. In one of the German revolutionary wars he took an active part on the losing side, and was compelled to fly the country. He went to London, England, and soon thereafter embarked for America, landing in New York with very little money. His wife and children he left in Germany, and his property there was confiscated. It is said that he tramped the streets of New York for six months, with a hand-organ and monkey, subsisting upon the pittance thus obtained. About this time the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company had been completed, and Von Beck, thinking that his knowledge of engineering might some day be of use to him on that work, hired out as a canal hand. For two or three years he followed this life, occupying his spare time in adding to his other accomplishments the knowledge of the English language. When once this was acquired, he began to look out for a chance for advancement, and one day his scientific attainments laid the foundation of a promising future. This was about the year 1833. Russell L. Lord, then the head and front of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, but who died a few years since overburdened with domestic unhappiness, was inspecting a large break in the canal, and preparing to slowly measure its dimensions in order to have it repaired. Von Beck's boat chanced to lie near, and the ambitious boatman stepped up to the break, and making a calculation of scientific principles, informed Mr. Lord its extent in a few seconds. The Superintendents at once made up his mind that this was too valuable an aid to have running on a boat, and gave him a position very much advanced. Von Beck's services soon made him Paymaster of the company—a position even then of great importance.

In

LONDON.

A Visit to the Tichborne Court.

The Judge, the Jury, and the Leading Counsel.

A Nine-Days Witness, and Some of the Visitors.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

I had a "spare day" yesterday—a startling event for me—and I am going to tell you what I did with it.

Early in the morning I jumped into a cab, and told the driver to take me to the Sessions House, in which the Tichborne case is being tried. I drove down the Thames Embankment, appreciating fully the relief which this great work has given to the overgorged Strand and to Fleet street. The weather was bitterly cold, and the ground was like iron. The river flowed by in a hurrying tide. Only a few steamers were on its surface, and the passengers on board numbered scarcely a hundred in all. The inducement to go by steamer when the weather is at all decent is the cheapness of the fares. For a penny you can be carried from London Bridge to Westminster Bridge, or the intermediate piers; while the omnibuses and the railway train are three pence and two pence. But three-fourths of the river steamers are now laid up, and one's teeth begin to chatter at the spectacle of those that are left. The embankment ends immediately opposite to the Houses of Parliament, and very picturesque do the towers and their fretted edges look in the cold sunlight of a winter's morning. The Sessions House is near Westminster Abbey—the venerable pile which no one who is familiar with the past can see for the first time without a rush of emotion. The Sessions House is a small building, its largest room holding not more than 300 people. At the door was a crowd, standing some way back, while a police officer stood on guard on the steps. The theory is, that in England the courts of justice are open to the world; but practically they are as exclusive as Almacks when any trial of immediate interest is being heard. The only way to get into the court at Westminster while the Tichborne case is on is to obtain an order from the Judge, or to be taken in by one of the counsel. I was properly prepared, and was soon in the very midst of the exciting scene.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE

sits above the body of the court, with ladies and gentlemen each side of him. He is tall, and, for an English Judge, rather youthful. He wears spectacles, but seems to be quick enough of vision. I have mentioned where he "sits;" perhaps it would have been more correct to have said where he stands. A more restless dignitary I never saw. The moment he can put his pen down, he stands up, and, with his hands in his pockets, moves from side to side as though trying to keep his feet warm. He is watchful of everything that is said, either by a witness or by counsel. People affirm that he is partial, and that he has espoused the cause of the family against the claimant. I am bound to say, that everything which escaped him yesterday indicated a distrust of the claimant's cause; but then he had to deal with a witness who compelled it. The Judge did not strike me as having that command over the counsel which their Lordships generally enjoy. He talked to them too much; was too familiar. There was too much human nature about him. A Judge is supposed to sit right above the errors and frailties of his brethren. Here was the Judge stopping to tell the attendant how to light the gas; handing in photographs sent him by a provincial photographer, and thanking the latter with effusion; arguing with a counsel,—first making the latter angry by insinuating that he interrupted the cross-examination in order to suggest something to the witness, and then seeking to pacify him by eager explanations. Chief Justice Bovill does not strike me as a man of great power or decision of character, but his knowledge of English law is understood to be extensive.

THE JURY.

As to the jury: In London it is considered among the first of domestic misfortunes to be summoned to attend a jury. Every householder has each year to fill up a printed form which is left at his house, wherein he states his claims for exemption from serving on a jury, if he has any claims. This form returned, he is never sure of escape. He may be projecting a delightful evening party, or a visit to a Royal Institution lecture, or to a theatre, or a quiet game with his children—it matters not; a cruel summons commands him to attend an inquest, or a criminal trial, or an action at law, on a particular day, and, unless his doctor can find him ailing, he must go. The class of "special juries" consist of men who live in their own houses, or who pay high rents, or are in distinguished professions. These receive one guinea a day, though they would be glad enough to pay two to be absent. The Tichborne jury is a special one. The eleven gentlemen who sit in four rows on the right hand of the Judge, have the appearance of well-to-do and educated men. They look like gentlemen, are welldressed, and have an air of being accustomed to society, and to positions of influence. They struck me as being singularly representative men. No two are alike in feature or figure, and yet each, with perhaps two exceptions, gives evidence of more than average intelligence, and even of refinement. What a horror this prolonged confinement must be! How they must abhor the name of the claimant, and of Tichborne house, and Wagga-Wagga, and the rest! At one period, one of the number, who had battled manfully against the insidious enemy, succumbed, and went fairly off to sleep. As the evidence just then was extremely important, one felt a desire to reach across and give him a shake. Rumor says the jury are against the claimant. They are against his chief witness, Mr. Baigert, unless their looks and actions during the evidence yesterday meant nothing. Even at the present moment, before a single witness is called for the family against the claimant, I fancy their verdict, had they to give one, would be fatal to the bulky personage who, after nearly a quarter of a century's absence, now comes back to civilization and asks for his estates.

THE COUNSEL.

There are nearly a dozen barristers employed in the case. The Attorney General, who is a son of Justice Coleridge and a descendant of the poet, is not considered to have conducted the case with ability, and it was wise to put the cross-examination of the important witness, who has been now nine days in the box, into the veteran Mr. Hawkins' hands. The Attorney General, with his wig and gown on, suggests the idea of a tall old woman. His long red face, with the wig bordering it, has a ludicrous aspect; and his manner is fidgety and feminine. To the Judge he seemed to me wanting in respect. Occasionally the Judge would suggest that they had better go on to another part of the case, and the Attorney General, scarcely raising his eyes from his papers, would wave his hand impatiently, and say, "No, my Lud; you don't see what the case is. It's all right." He pooh-poohed "His Lordship," in fact. The poor Judge has a hard time, with nearly a dozen ready to pounce upon him, if he says a word they dislike. Mr. Hawkins, who has cross-examined the chief witness, is a study for an artist. His smooth face, his eye, half cunning, half comic in expression, his look, generally of a very sharp fox indeed, though not a bad-tempered one,—one in keeping with his reputation for sagacity and jocosity.

Beside the Attorney General and Mr. Hawkins is a young barrister, who is sometimes called by his friends "the hope of Oxford." When at Oxford University, he carried everything before him; and he is now what is called "the Attorney General's Devil," supplying that learned gentleman, it is reported, with law.

On the claimant's side, the ablest counsel is Sergeant Ballantine. Accustomed more particularly to criminal cases, this shrewd barrister has gained a very complete knowledge of man *as he appears before a jury*, and I know none of his legal brethren who can be regarded, in this respect, as his match.

THE NINE-DAYS WITNESS.

About the nine-days witness it would not be fair to say very much, for his cross-examination is not ended even yet. Up to this time he has done his *protege* nothing but harm. Mr. Baigert, the witness in question, is a Roman Catholic gentleman, who follows archæology as a professor. He has made the Tichborne family his special study, and no one else is supposed to know as much as he does of that ancient house. When the claimant appeared, Baigert saw him, and, after a little while, proclaimed him to be the missing Simon Pure. From that hour he has worked for him, day and night. The theory of the opposition is, that Baigert had quarrelled with the family, and that he took up this man partly from revenge and partly from expectation; that it is he who gave the claimant the information about the family and neighborhood which surprised so many; and that, of the whole conspiracy, he, Baigert, is the centre. I can give no opinion about this. Certainly he was driven yesterday from one corner to another. You felt repeatedly that he was now lost and could not say a word, yet he saved appearances at the last moment, by some exceedingly ingenious suggestion. I doubt if any one person in the court believed his representations. Certainly the Judge did not; nor, to guess by their looks of surprise and impatience, did the jury. We now see how it was *possible*, at all events, for the claimant to deceive people. Baigert is the Jesuit of the stage, in looks. His shaven face, sallow complexion, close-cropped black hair, and thin meagre body suggest the Jesuit of the "Wandering Jew."

VISITORS.

There only remain to be noticed some of the visitors. Prominent amongst them, yesterday, was Lady Alfred Tichborne, mother of the boy whom the claimant seeks to dispossess. She has a fresh-colored sanguine face. She was very expensively dressed, but in good taste. By her side were Mr. and Mrs. Ratcliffe, the latter the lady concerning whom the claimant made such a dreadful averment. Mr. Ratcliffe, who is pitied by every one, is a tall, good-looking man of 50. His wife is pale and haggard-looking. If the claimant is proved to be an impostor he should be whipped at the cart's tail for his scandalous assertion of intimacy with this lady; and he is so enormous a liar, by his own showing, that whether he is the Baronet or not, few people will believe a syllable of his pretended "revelation."

SCIENCE OF THE NORTHWESTERN FIRES.

The January number of the *Lakeside Monthly* contains an article under the above caption, from the pen of Mr. E. Colbert. The writer states the amount of timbered land burned over in the timbered regions as not less than 480,000 acres, or 750 square miles, besides clearings; the material burned being equal to that which would yield a product of 1,800,000,000 feet of lumber, or nearly as much as Chicago has received during the past two years. The following are the principal conclusions deduced from this fact, in conjunction with the conflagration in Chicago:

As a chemical result of this immense burning, we have not less than three million tons of carbon from the country, and three hundred thousand tons from the city, liberated from its union with other elements, and carried up into the air. Every three pounds of this would take up eight pounds of oxygen, forming eleven pounds of carbonic acid gas. Here we have an addition of twelve million tons of free carbonic acid gas to the quantity already existing in the atmosphere.

The quantity of this gas normal to the atmosphere at the present day is estimated to be about one part in two thousand; the weight will, therefore, be a little less than twenty thousand million tons. Hence its proportion in the atmosphere has been increased by about one part in sixteen hundred. The total weight of atmospheric oxygen being a little over nine million million tons, its proportion has been decreased to the extent of nearly one part in a million. Accepting Leibig's estimate that the annual consumption of oxygen by the lower animals and by combustion is double the quantity consumed by human beings in breathing, we arrive at the astounding result that the oxygen taken up by the Northwestern fires was equal to the amount required to supply the consumption of ten months all over the globe.

So far as we are able to judge, the vegetable kingdom was intended by the Creator to act as an exact counterpoise to the animal world, the former returning to the atmosphere just as much oxygen as is taken by the latter. This does not seem to be the case with carbon, the atmospheric proportion of which appears to have slowly decreased ever since the Carboniferous era. At that time the quantity of carbonic acid gas in the atmosphere was probably three hundred times greater than now, holding in combination one-half of the oxygen, and forming 15 to 20 per cent of the total weight of the air (Brogniart estimates 7 or 8 per cent). The amount of free carbonic acid gas has diminished, approximately, at the rate of about one part in five thousand each century since then. In this respect, therefore, the Northwestern fires have restored the atmospheric conditions of three hundred years ago.

A glance at the characteristics of the Carboniferous era will enable us to appreciate the importance of this fact. We know that if we replace 8 per cent of the oxygen in the atmosphere of the present day with an equal volume of carbonic acid gas, the mixture is alike fatal to animal life and to combustion. Even the lower orders of animal life could only exist when the atmosphere had been partially cleared of its superabundant carbon. And this was accomplished by the vegetable kingdom, which then flourished with a luxuriance of which we can form but a faint conception, though the immense coal deposits unearthed in the present century tell the tale of primeval vegetable growth proportionate in its exuberance to the abundant presence of the acid that formed its food. Further along the stream of time, many scores of thousands of years nearer the commencement of our written history, when these gigantic ferns had done their work and fixed a large proportion of that carbon into the shape in which it is now utilized, animal existence became possible, and the same conditions that had previously ministered to immense vegetable forms now made possible the elimination of a mammoth bony framework to support the muscular tissues of animals, giant-like even as compared with the elephant of our own day. There is no doubt that the human race appeared upon the earth just as soon as human respiration became possible, neither can there be any doubt that the "first families" lived in what was a genuine "Garden of Eden" when compared with the more sparse vegetation of the present epoch, or that the peculiar facility afforded to the formation of carbonate of lime justified the assertion of Holy Writ, that "There were giants in those days."

The abstraction of carbonic acid gas from the atmosphere is still progressing, though not so rapidly as in the days of yore. Its appropriation by the vitalized forms that exist upon the land surface is not a permanent loss, as all thus taken away from the general fund by the one, is restored by the compensating activity of another, or yielded up in the disintegration that follows the death of organic forms. But it is not so with life in the sea. The immense quantities of carbonic acid taken up in secretions of the bony coverings of shell fish, mostly sink to the bottom of the ocean, where they lie forever undisturbed, except when upheaved by a *hypothalassic* volcano. At the immense depths to which they sink there is no wind, no current, but eternal stillness reigns, and not even the play of organic affinities finds room to operate; it is even more than the stillness of death, for there no disintegration follows the departure of the vital principle from its material encasement. The lower coral formations are subject to but little more disturbance.

These fishy processes diminish the amount of carbonic acid in the atmosphere at the rate of about 4,000,000 tons per century. The process is, however, counteracted to some extent by the tremendous activity of manufacturing fires within the past few years. Indeed, it is not improbable that the last named process will yet attain to such a magnitude as to form an effectual counterbalance to the secretory powers in the restoration of carbonic acid, though the compensation may not be effected without a decrease in the relative proportion of free oxygen in the atmosphere.

We see, then, that the Northwestern conflagrations have carried us back to nearly the same atmospheric condition as those which existed three centuries ago. And this brings out another important thought. We see that in the history of the past, the elimination of carbonic acid from the atmosphere has been accompanied by a gradual development of animal life, and an equally gradual retrocession of vegetable abundance. While the vegetable kingdom is less royal in its proportions than in the Carboniferous era, the immense interval between then and now has witnessed the upgrowth of all the animal orders above the reptilian, and the successive development of the highest order—man—from a state of savage ignorance to one of high intellectual culture and moral accountability. Knowing, as we do, the intimate physiological connection of the mental with the physical, in man's nature, and the almost abject dependence of that physical nature upon its surrounding conditions—except those of temperature—we can scarcely resist the thought that the progress of the race towards the highest limit of perfection attainable by humanity has been retarded not less than three centuries, while we estimate that the commercial status of the city of Chicago has been set back barely four years, by the Great Conflagration.

A recollection of the fact that large quantities of carbonic acid gas were generated by the fire, will enable us to understand how very many individuals dropped down dead near the scenes of the conflagration, and were afterward found without the least traces of fire upon the clothing or person. We have already stated that 8 per cent of this gas in the atmosphere is fatal to life. It would be generated in fully this proportion in the neighborhood of the flames, and would thence spread slowly through the air over the whole surface of the earth. The amount of carbonic acid gas evolved by these fires would suffice to saturate the air in the locality to the height of nearly fifty feet from the ground.

But other and very important chemical changes were involved in these wide-spread conflagrations. Everyone has read, if he did not himself pass through the horrible experience, how the very air itself seemed full of fire, how the flames seemed to take giant leaps of many hundreds of yards, breaking out in points far away from the scenes of the general disaster, and how huge balloon masses of flame swept through the sky, to descend and break like a burning (water) spout, licking up every vestige of human life and labor from open clearings to which many had fled as to a haven of safety. These undoubted facts have been ascribed to "electricity"—the agent to which every mystery is generally referred when we fail to assign any other cause. It is true that electric forces were vividly at work during that terrible turmoil of the elements; for we know that no chemical change can occur without the evolution of chemical energy. But the electricity, itself, was only a phenomenon; resulting from the formation of other chemical compounds than the one above referred to.

Immense quantities of water were licked up by the flames, both in city and country, and converted into superheated vapor. At this point the chemical affinities of its constituent gases for each other were overcome by the omnipresent carbon, three pounds of which combined with every pound weight of hydrogen to form what is known as light carburetted hydrogen, while the released oxygen combined with other portions of carbon to form carbonic acid. This carburetted hydrogen is the terror of the coal-miner, forming explosive mixtures with the ordinary air of the coal-pit. It is also known as marsh gas, being produced by the putrefaction of vegetable matter under water and mud. The volume of this gas was largely supplemented in the city by the coal gas that escaped from the retorts and the supply pipes. This was the material that, mingling with the ordinary air, changed it into a perfect atmosphere of fire, through which the intangible flames could leap, like the lightning flash, from one point to another far distant. Here was the substance of those mysterious balloon masses; they were aggregations of this gas which could not burn where they originated, owing to a lack of oxygen, which had been already sucked out from the air by the incandescent carbon. These masses swept along till they met with a sufficient quantity of fresh oxygen to satisfy their immediate craving to be reduced back to carbonic acid and water. That condition fulfilled, the change was at once effected, and in the process the devastating flames were kindled afresh in hundreds of places so far removed from the previous locality of the fire that it seemed as if the havoc could only have been wrought by the torch of the destroying angel.

And this hydrogenated atmosphere ministered to the further spread of the devouring element in still another way. The millions of blazing fire-brands that were borne mechanically on the wings of the gale would have died out, in an ordinary condition of the atmosphere, before they fell. But after the fire had divorced large quantities of hydrogen from its aqueous matrimony, these brands met with fresh fuel in every yard of their course, and set on fire the hydrogen through which they passed, giving rise to lurid lines of light that resembled the path of a mammoth aerolite. Hence they bore the death warrant to thousands of structures that would have escaped if they had been evolved by a fire of ordinary magnitude. The burning missiles that fell thick and fast on the crib, two miles out in the lake, proved that they had come through an atmosphere highly charged with carburetted hydrogen.

Space will not permit a notice of all the chemical derangements produced by these fires. Among the more important of those not already mentioned is the formation of considerable quantities of ammonia, by the union of portions of this liberated hydrogen with the highly heated nitrogen of the atmosphere. Much of this ammonia will return to the soil to stimulate growth of vegetable matter, and repair the waste. But a considerable percentage of the whole united with carbon, to form the carbonates of ammonia, or became oxygenated, more slowly, evolving an abundance of nitric acid. The latter gave rise to the peculiar odor, experienced after the fire, which was remarked by many as identical with that noticed after a severe thunder-storm, and is now known to be due to the formation of nitric acid in the air.

We may refer briefly to the more local, but still extensive, effects of the fire, upon the meteorological conditions of the country devastated. It has long been regarded as axiomatic that the destruction of timber and the cultivation of the soil diminish the annual rain supply, and also produce changes in the temperature. This is not wholly true. The plowing of the ground undoubtedly lessens the amount of water that drains into the rivers, but it is only because the loosening of the soil permits a greater proportion of the rainfall to soak in, instead of running off to feed the water courses. There is, however, the best of reason to believe that the presence or absence of trees has a great deal to do with the quantity of water that falls from the clouds, and so much that we may expect the denudation of so much timber land to be marked by a diminution of not less than two inches, or 7 per cent of the annual rainfall over a large section of the Northwest, while the yearly range of temperature will be widened fully five degrees; the thermometer registering two or three degrees higher in summer and lower in winter than heretofore.

PRESIDENT-MAKING AND REFORM.

A Striking Article in a Very Widely Circulated Agricultural Journal.

From Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

First. The pecuniary interests and general welfare of the great commercial, producing, and industrial classes of the country undoubtedly demand a decided reform—an honest administration of our national, State, municipal, county, and even township affairs. This will be conceded by every intelligent reader who does hold a sinecure position. That many of our office-holders have become corrupt and venal is patent to all who read the journals of the day. As to the thefts of Tammany and United States Government officials, we have already expressed strong views, yet much more might be said on this prolific subject, had we space for its discussion.

Second. That reform is necessary to preserve a republic which has not yet existed one hundred years, we verily believe—and we furthermore believe that the people must come to the front, and put down political schemers and demagogues. But whether it is expedient to unite the honest and independent members of the two dominant political parties is an open question. We think it ought to be done, and that the impending crisis renders it expedient. The intelligent and straightforward portion of the community, who pay the expenses of government, are disgusted with the mismanagement, corruption, and venality of political leaders and office-holders, and if there ever was a time when a change which would be an improvement should be made, it is now. The people are aroused—as witness their recent triumph over the Tammany corruptionists in New York city. This triumph was accomplished by the union of Republicans and Democrats, and the nomination and election, on one ticket, of the best men of both parties. And influential journals of both parties appreciate the issue, and seem to be preparing for a great political upheaval—a new programme, or deal, which shall comprise the honest and straightforward men of all existing party organizations.

Third. As to naming candidates for President and Vice President on a Reform ticket, that is a delicate matter for a neutral or independent journal, but, having said thus much, we will suggest the names of a few men whom we believe to be competent and incorruptible. For example, a National Reform party could probably safely adopt either of the following tickets, each comprising men of different politics. The first-named person in each paragraph is for President, and the second for Vice President:

Horace Greeley (R.) of New York (the Empire State of the North); Joshua Hill (D.) of Georgia (the Empire State of the South).

Charles Francis Adams (D.) of Massachusetts; Gratz Brown (R.) of Missouri.

Lyman Trumbull (R.) of Illinois; Joel Parker (D.) of New Jersey.

W. S. Groesbeck (D.) of Ohio; Marshall P. Wilder (R.) of Massachusetts.

Jacob D. Cox (R.) of Ohio; James L. Orr (D.) of South Carolina.

S. J. Tilden (D.) of New York; Austin Blair (R.) of Michigan.

Our Reform platform would be substantially as follows—though other planks, equally important, may be omitted in our haste of writing: 1. Only one Presidential term of six or eight years. 2. Such reform in the civil service as would prevent the abuse of the appointing power and its prostitution for partisan aggrandizement. 3. No more grants of public lands to railways or other corporations. 4. An Indian policy which would recognize the Indians as citizens, and treat them as such. 5. Abolition of the income tax. 6. Reduction of taxation to the lowest point possible, and meet the just demands and obligations of the Government. 7. An economical administration of affairs. 8. No repudiation of the national debt. 9. Reduction of rates of postage to the lowest possible point, and the abolition of the franking privilege. 10. A liberal regard for, and support of, all scientific investigations that tend to aid in the development of our resources and to promote the general prosperity and appreciate the standard of general intelligence. 11. A firm and dignified position relative to other nations, and a swift and effective defence of our flag and of American citizenship in all parts of the world. 12. Last, not least, universal amnesty to all who upheld the Union.

THE STORM.

Toledo.

From the Toledo Commercial, Dec. 23.

On Saturday the city was visited by one of the most severe wind storms ever experienced in this vicinity. Signs were dashed upon the sidewalks, fences levelled, and shingles stripped from roofs. People passing along the streets experienced great difficulty in making any manner of progress. The wires of the fire alarm telegraph were blown down at various points, while at other places, by their striking one another, almost a continuous false alarm was sounded. Once the steamers turned out, supposing a fire was raging, but were happily disappointed, and returned to their respective houses.

Shortly before 12 o'clock, one of the small spires on the old Bethel building, near the corner of Lynn and Water streets, toppled over and fell with a crash to the ground, between the church and M. J. Cooney's carriage factory. Beyond the destruction of the spire, no further damage was done.

At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon the smoke-stack of the Toledo Wheel Company's factory, foot of Elm street, was blown down, striking upon the roof of the dry-house, damaging it somewhat. The smoke-stack was badly broken.

The greatest disaster of the day was in the falling of the spire of First Baptist Church, on Huron street, near Cherry, which occured shortly before 5 o'clock, and when the gale was at its highest point of fury. A little less than half the spire was broken off, and plunged down within the yard surrounding the dwelling of Mrs. Williams. A portion of the spire, about eight feet long, struck the corner of the house, sinking its depth in the splintered ruins, and remaining fast. The entire corner of the building, on the upper floor, is in ruins. Fortunately no one was injured. The total loss to church will probably not fall far short of $1,000.

Lafayette, Ind.

From the Lafayette Dispatch, Dec. 23.

About noon to-day the storm, which has been blowing all night and day, accompanied with thunder and lightning, came down with terrific force, occasioning many accidents, of which we can relate but few.

The roof of the National Bank building was blown off. The wind got under the southeast corner, and gradually rolled it up until about half of it was in a roll, when it was lifted bodily off and carried across Main street and fell in the alley alongside of Ruger & Rogers' confectionery.

The same process was followed in regard to the Post Office building, but in this case some of the rafters fell with the roof, and injured the adjoining but lower building.

The roof of Judge Ball's building, corner of Main and Sixth streets, met with a similar fate, and lies at the intersection of Main street.

One of the small pinnacles of the Trinity M. E. Church, corner of Sixth and North streets, was torn from its fastenings, and fell to the street.

Unfortunately this was not the case, in another instance. The sign of the store of Warwick & Florer became detached, and in falling struck a lady from the country, Mrs. Johnson, and a gentleman named Horrigan, injuring them both, but not severely, although it was reported the lady was killed. We learn that Mr. Warwick & Florer's sign was six feet high by thirty long, and was bolted down in a most substantial manner, but the force of the wind was too great for it.

The residence of Dr. F. W. Rose, on Fourth street, also suffered some injury, the corner of the roof being ripped for a dozen feet, but being of shingle resisted any further destruction.

The new building of the Messrs. Levering; that of Mrs. Peter Ball, on Columbia street; Hon. G. S. Orth's, on Fourth street; the bank building and bakery of Messrs. Ruger & Rogers, and many others were more or less injured.

Alton, Ill.

From the Alton Telegraph, Dec. 23.

A terrible gale of wind has prevailed in this vicinity most of the day, and caused considerable damage in blowing down signs, fences, awnings, chimneys, etc., together with other damage more serious. A few we noted were the following: A pile of lumber in Sweetser & Priest's lumber yard was struck by the gale and blown across the C. & A. track. The passenger train from St. Louis was delayed until the obstruction could be removed. Damage to lumber, $100.

The roof of J. A. Ryrie's store was lifted into the air several feet, and then dropped again upon the walls, almost in its old position.

A part of the rear wall of Dr. Hope's Belle street buildings were blown in.

Speed of Racers.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

On all race tracks in the United States the mile is measured three feet from the inner rail, that being the supposed place where the inside horse will run. Now if a circle be made one mile round, and a horse runs four feet from it on the outside, he will have run 25 feet and 1 inch further each mile, or 100 feet and 4 inches in four miles; indeed, if a circle be made of any given circumference, and a circle be made four feet from it on the outside, there will still be the same difference of 25 feet 1 inch, whether the inner circle be one yard round or 10,000. As race tracks are not made in circles, but usually as the Metairie is, to wit.: Two straight stretches of one-quarter each, and two semi-circles uniting them of one-quarter mile each, the same rule holds good; for as the two straight stretches are the same distance to every horse, whether he be one yard or ten yards from the inner fence, and the two semi-circles making one whole circle, the same difference of 25 feet and 1 inch to the mile will exist between two horses, running four feet from each other. As horses rarely, if ever, run lapped for four miles, let us take an extreme case, and one likely to occur often. Suppose one horse trails another for three and a half miles, and on entering the eighth or last turn of the four miles, he makes his brush and laps his opponent, and the race is declared a dead heat; in this case the outside horse would really have beaten the inner 12 1-2 feet.

Lexington's four mile in 7:23 3-4 was run at the rate of 47 feet 7 inches and 1 line to the second. Lexington's race in 7:19 3-4 was run at the rate of 48 feet 0 inch and 3 lines to the second. Now the nearest approach to those two races were Lobomet's and Idlewild's in 7:26, or 47 feet 4 inches and 3 lines to the second; so that 7:23 3-4 beats 7:26 106 feet 6 inches, and 7:19 3-4 beats 7:26 396 feet.

Let us take the average speed of a horse for a mile dash and mile heats to be 1 minute 48 seconds, and he will be running at the rate of 48 feet 10 inches to the second. Two miles, at the average rate of 3 minutes and 42 seconds, and he is running at the rate of 47 feet 4 inches to the second. Three miles, at the average rate of 5 minutes 48 seconds, and he is running at the rate of 46 feet 10 inches to the second. Four miles, at the average rate of 7 minutes 46 seconds, and he is running at the rate of 45 feet 3 inches to the second.

ELECTIONS IN NEW YORK.

Confession of an Inspector as to Frauds.

In a trial now going on in New York as to whether Coulter or Murray was elected Justice, the following evidence was given by one of the election inspectors:

Richard Hamlin testified: At the charter election of 1869, I was one of the canvassers of the First District of the Twenty-second Ward; Mr. Gedney was my associate; Coulter received 313 votes, and Murray 227; the returns were made and sealed, and I had them in my possession; I saw Mr. Coulter the morning after the election; he told me Murray was elected; he asked me to call for Gedney, and for both of us to meet him at the vestibule of the City Hall; I went to get Gedney and then went down there, and then we went over to Lovejoy's Hotel; there were Coulter, Gedney, Van Brunt, McCabe, Beiser, and myself; Coulter suggested our going there; we went first into the little room back of the office, and remained from three to five minutes, while a room was being prepared up stairs, and when it was ready we went up; I had left one of the three returns at Coulter's house that morning; I had the other two.

Q. What was done after you got up stairs? A. Coulter tore open the returns I had left for him, and we there made out two sets of returns; Van Brunt and McCabe participated merely as spectators, and gave suggestions what to do; the returns we made differed from the former returns.

On what offices?

Mr. Beach. We object, because that is secondary evidence.

Q. What was done with the old returns? A. They were burned up in the grate fire at Lovejoy's Hotel at that time.

Q. Who burned them? A. They were taken off the table and thrown into the fire; I disremember now by whom; I saw them burn, though.

Q. Now as to what offices were the returns different? A. For the offices of Police Justice and Civil Justice.

Q. Who directed what changes were to be made? A. Coulter gave some directions and Van Brunt some.

Q. What directions were given? A. When we first went over there, the intention was to alter the original returns, but, after consultation among themselves, they agreed that it was best to make out new returns altogether, and not alter any.

Q. What were the changes made in the returns? A. For Police Justice there were twenty-five votes added to Mr. Coulter, and nine each taken off from Masterson and Buckhorn, and I think the rest added were from the scattering.

Q. What alterations were made in the other returns? A. They were for Civil Justice; I don't remember what they were.

Q. Were any persons present at any time besides those mentioned? A. Yes, sir; two; Moloney and another gentleman; they didn't come together; the gentleman, whose name I don't know, came first; he said he came from police headquarters; he had no uniform on; the whole eight didn't remain all the time; Coulter went away part of the time; Mr. Gedney didn't remain all the while, but Mr. Beiser did; Gedney and I signed the returns after they were completed; Mr. Moloney fetched the new blanks.

Q. Did I understand you that Coulter to reopen the returns? A. Yes, sir, and put them down on a small table in the room; he didn't say anything particularly; I took hold of them, and they told me what to do; Mr. Coulter did not tell me that business he had to do until we got over there, though we understood it pretty well; after we got there he told us he lacked so many votes of an election; I can't remember any more of the conversation; they asked for the returns of the First District; he picked up eight or ten off the bundle on the bed, picked out the First District and put them on the bed; I took them up, and Frank McCabe directed how many votes were to be put in; I don't remember his exact words.

Q. Were the returns made out by you according as Frank McCabe said? A. Yes, sir, for Police and Civil Justice both.

Q. On the night of the election, after the votes were canvassed, was proclamation made of the result as to Civil and Police Justice? A. Yes, sir; I think it was by myself; I made proclamation according to the returns as signed that night; I know Sergeant Murphy, of the police; he was present at the canvass; was sitting at the table, I think, near me.

Q. After altering the returns or after new returns were made out were they sealed up? A. Yes, sir; Coulter took one copy with him and one copy was delivered to the Clerk of the Common Council, and another taken to Police Headquarters; I took them and left them there.

DID FARRINGTON DROWN?

Mr. Pinkerton's Narrative of the Tragic Events on the Steamboat.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

Yesterday afternoon an *Avalanche* representative had a conversation with W. A. Pinkerton in reference to the escape of Hilliard Farrington from him, mention of which has been made in the *Avalanche*.

Mr. Pinkerton says that after leaving St. Louis with Barton and Farrington he noticed that the latter was working continuously at his handcuffs. Farrington had nothing to say, and lay with his head against a window, as if in deep thought. Just before arriving at Cairo Mr. Pinkerton fastened up Farrington's cuffs so tightly as to hurt him somewhat. Farrington told him that they hurt, and Mr. Pinkerton said: "I can't help it if they do. I am going to take no chances on your getting away from me." When about half way to Columbus on the boat, Farrington, who still had on his handcuffs and feet shackled, said that he wanted to talk to Mr. Pinkerton about the matter. They went out on the guards together and were standing near the bar-room door. After talking for some time, Farrington said: "So, you are going to trouble my mother, are you, after arresting both of us boys?" meaning himself and Levi. Pinkerton replied: "Yes, I am, if she don't give up that money."

"You are, are you?" responded Farrington, and with a sudden movement he thrust both hands, manacled, into Mr. Pinkerton's right hand overcoat pocket, and grasped a pistol, which he drew out. With one hand Mr. Pinkerton grasped Farrington by the throat and with the other caught his hands. Detective Connell was at the time coming out of the washhouse, a few feet distant, and Pinkerton seeing him hallooed for him to come to his aid. He did so, and grasped the pistol, which exploded at the time, the bullet carrying away some of Mr. Pinkerton's hair. All this time Farrington and Pinkerton were struggling, the former having his back to the guard-railing and river. When the pistol fired, Farrington dropped it, and Pinkerton, half stunned by the report, loosened his grasp, and Farrington threw his hands above his head and fell backward in the river, sinking directly in front of, and not more than ten feet distant from the wheel, which must have struck him. As soon as he saw him falling, Connell drew his revolver and fired at Farrington. The boat did stop; a yawl was lowered, and search made for the missing prisoner. At the time it was not yet fairly daylight, and there was a thin crust of ice on the river. Farrington's hands and feet were manacled, and he wore a heavy overcoat, of itself sufficient to prevent him from swimming ashore, had his hands and feet been free. They assert that the boat at that time was a hundred and fifty yards from shore.

In this connection, it is due the detectives to state that the officers of the express company are satisfied that both Pinkerton and Connell did their duty, and have full confidence in their statements.

The New English Solicitor General.

London Correspondence of the New York Mail.

We have a new Solicitor-General, a learned and able man, but who, unluckily, has the gift of always misappropriating the letter "H." Here is an anecdote of him, which I heard a few evenings ago. He was lately engaged in some Parliamentary inquiry about the possible danger arising to the public from the manufacture of the aniline dye. A French chemist, engaged in the manufacture, was being examined through an interpreter. One lawyer asked whether it was not the practice of the witness to mix together various noxious and disgusting substances which he named one by one. The answer was given in the affirmative. "You take all these things and mix them together." "Yes, certainly," the witness again replies through the interpreter. "And then," asks the lawyer, "you 'eat them?"—with the object of showing that a noxious steam is thereby generated, for when he says "you 'eat them" he simply means "you heat them." The interpreter is puzzled, and begs the learned gentleman to repeat the question. Learned gentleman repeats, in rather irritated tone, "And then you 'eat them." "Et done," translates the interpreter, "vous les mangez." "Oh mon Dieu!" screams the witness, in horrified protest against the hideous idea thus suggested. Everybody laughs but the learned questioner, who grows angry, and reddens. Tableaux, an explanation. This sort of thing is rather awkward sometimes in English assemblies. There is a well-known Dissenting member of the House of Commons who can never manage his "H," and is much laughed at in consequence. Once, when speaking on some question, which affected general codes and morals, he raised his well-meaning but unmusical voice in favor of merciful laws. "We might," he pleaded, "to have some compassion for hour herring brethren." The House began to laugh. "Hi don't know why gentlemen should laugh when Hi speak of hour herring brethren." Renewed laughter and some irreverent members cried "Oh, oh." The orator waxed indignant. "Gentlemen may say 'Ho, ho,' he began to remonstrate, but his speech was drowned in a torrent of laughter. The same member once brought in a bill, *i. e.*, proposed a measure to do something or other. Every measure is endorse by at least two members. Our friend was asked by the Speaker "who introduced the bill?" He answered, amid the shrieks of the House' "Hi hand the Honorable Halgernon Hegerton," meaning, it may be necessary to explain, "I and the Hon. Algernon Egerton."

A ROYAL EMBASSY.

Japanese Dignitaries of High Rank to Visit America and Europe.

From the San Francisco Alta.

From a gentleman who arrived yesterday on the Great Republic, from Japan, we gather the following information—his connection with the authorities in that country gave him special opportunities to be informed of all the facts.

When United States Minister DeLong arrived in Japan, about two years since, he found that the Japanese had a great antipathy to foreigners, and particularly to Americans. Mr. DeLong at once commenced work diligently to remove this growing feeling, in which he has succeeded, though it has, as yet, not been fully overcome. When he would speak to the authorities when American interests were involved or Americans injured, saying they had been promised courts in which to try subjects for wrongs committed on his people, the reply would be "We will revise the treaty soon and all will be right," for it is a point for the Japanese never to say "No." Many of the obstacles, however, have been removed and matters are progressing finely.

About six months since, Iwakaura, the highest chief officer of the Diojken, was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. This man was a strong anti-foreigner, and had never been seen in connection with any white man. The Mikado had great confidence in him, and he was appointed solely on his instigation. He is a man about 40 years of age smart, shrewd, quick, and energetic.

Soon after his appointment he waited on Minister DeLong at Yokohama, and subsequently at Yeddo. In the course of time they became intimate and friendly, and through this some good is being accomplished.

During their many interviews the question of opening all the ports of Japan was suggested—Iwakaura asking and receiving the advice of Mr. DeLong. Iwakaura admitted that the ports should be opened to civilization and particularly to America, as Commodore Perry was the first to enter their ports. But here an important question arose. The English Minister, looking out for the interests of his country, did not desire any more ports opened; the North German Minister was similarly inclined; the Dutch Minister was indifferent, and the French Minister had no opinion. Here, then, was a direct fight between England and America. Minister DeLong then conceived a plan which has resulted in his gaining a point over the foreign Ministers.

Addressing Iwakaura, Mr. DeLong said: "Throw aside your prejudices; visit all parts of the world; go and see for yourself, and do not be guided by what any of the foreign ministers may say."

This proposition struck Iwakaura with considerable force, and after due reflection and consultation, he concluded to adopt this course. In the month of October it was announced in the Board of Foreign Affairs that an embassy of officials of high rank would visit America, England, Germany, France, Russia, Italy, Holland, Spain, and the Hawaiian Islands.

When the foreign ministers were informed of this fact each commenced a struggle to have the honor of having the distinguished and important embassy visit their country first. The English Minister urged upon them to go to England, then to France, thence to Germany, and so each presented and pressed his claims. But so powerful were the persuasive arguments of Minister DeLong that he has induced them first to come to California by steamer, and travel by rail to Washington—a triumph which has greatly chagrined the foreign ministers.

The embassy is to consist of the following members: At the head will be Iwakaura, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, on the 2d of October, by special royal favor and prerogative, was promoted to the rank of Ou Daijan, being a position of only one remove below that of the grade of Mikado, and especially commissioned Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary for the Mission. He will be assisted by four Vice Ambassadors, as follows: Mr. Tido, of the Imperial Privy Council, and a subject of the Han-Shoshiu; Okobu, a member of the Privy Council, Chief Minister of Finance of the Japanese Empire, a native of Han-Satsuma; Yamajushi, Minister of Religion (one of the principle Departments of Japan); and Okatshi, President of the Board of Public Works.

From the eight State Departments, there will be twenty-one under-ministers, selected from the Bureaus of Religion, Foreign Affairs, Education, Finance, War, Judiciary, Navy, and Agricultural. Of this number, eight are to go around the world, and the other thirteen are to be detached for service, as may be desirable, by the Chief of the Embassy. They have full power to make contracts which will bind their government for any supplies, material or enterprise they may engage in.

These twenty-one officers rank as Secretaries, and they will specially inquire into their own departments, and report to the Home Government. Nine guards, detached from his Majesty's Royal Guards, also accompany the party—a court physician, and one man whose name is unknown and who never was out of the sight of the Mikado, called by foreigners the "Royal Spy."

An earnest discussion is now going on to send twenty-five young Japanese ladies (Daimios) to this country, to some of our public institutions for education.

The embassy leaves Japan on the steamer America, December 25, accompanied by United States Minister DeLong, who has received four months' leave of absence. He desires it understood that he is not connected with the party, but comes home to advise with his own government as to the best method and course to pursue with this distinguished party. This Embassy of Examination—for it may really be so called—goes out to fit themselves to return home next year prepared to make proper treaties with the foreign powers.

It should be stated that this is the first time that any Japanese officers of high rank have ever left the country. All parties that have preceded them are sons of Daimios—merely families of high respectability, but not noble.

Obituary.

From the New York Times, Dec. 24.

SIDNEY EDWARDS MORSE.

The death of this distinguished author and journalist is announced, the event having occurred at his residence, in this city, yesterday morning.

Sidney Edwards Morse was a son of Rev. Jedediah Morse, D. D., and brother to the late Richard C. Morse and Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph. Sidney was born in Charlestown, Mass., Feb. 7, 1794, and at the early age of 11 years entered the Freshman class at Yale, in 1805, graduating three years later in a class which proved remarkable both for the distinction and longevity of its members. So precocious was the intellect of the subject of our sketch that he prepared a series of articles for the Boston *Sentinel* on the dangers of undue multiplication of new States in the Union. These dangers have, however, proved to be imaginary, like many other ideas of those early days in our national history. At the age of 16 Sidney commenced the study of theology and law at the famous school in Litchfield, Conn. Subsequently he issued the Boston *Recorder*, a religious weekly journal, and the first of its class in America, having entered on the work as editor and proprietor on the suggestion of his father. Rev. Dr. Morse, and Mr. Evarts, the father of Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, of this city. In 1823 Sidney and Richard Morse came to New York and established the New York *Observer*, now the oldest religious and weekly newspaper in the State. After the death of Richard Morse, Sidney continued to be senior editor and proprietor of the *Observer* until the year 1858, when he sold out and retired to private life. Following the footsteps of his father, Sidney wrote the famous *Morse Geography*, which, for many years, was a text-book in our schools, having a vast circulation.

As an inventor he held a high rank. In 1817 he and Prof. Morse invented the flexible piston-pipe, and in 1839 he illustrated his geography with maps printed on the common press by the cerographic art, the secret of which has never been divulged. He also invented (with his son G. Livingston Morse) the bathometer, for the rapid exploration of the depths of the sea, and he devoted the last years of his life to this work, being engaged in an essay on the subject when stricken by paralysis (Dec. 15).

From the New York Tribune, Dec. 24.

EARL OF ELLENBOROUGH.

Edward Law, Earl of Ellenborough, whose death is announced by cable, was the son of Edward Law, who rose to be Lord Chief Justice of England, and was subsequently created Lord Ellenborough. He was born in 1790, studied at Eton, and entered the House of Commons in 1818; but, on the death of his father, which occurred a few months afterward, he entered the House of Lords. He held the office of President of the Board of Control under the Wellington administration (1828-'30) and under that of Sir Robert Peel (1834-'5). In October, 1841, he had succeeded the Earl of Auckland as Governor General of India. Soon after his arrival at Calcutta an expedition was organized against the Afghans, which resulted in their defeat and the destruction of the Fortress of Ghuznee. Scarcely had this been carried into effect when the Ameer of Scinde took up arms, but General Napier was despatched against them; and, after one or two decisive victories, including the bloody battle of Meanee, the territory of Scinde was formally annexed to the British dominions.

In the following year (1843) Lord Ellenborough invaded the independent Maratta State of Gwalior, in conjunction with General Gough, for the alleged purpose of putting an end to the civil strife which was raging there during the regency of the youthful Rajah. Scarcely had the war been brought to a close upon the defeat of the Mahratta troops by the forces under Gough and Littler, when Lord Ellenborough was recalled by the Board of East India Directors, contrary to the wishes of Sir Robert Peel, who almost immediately on his return to England, in 1844, appointed him first Lord of the Admiralty. He resumed office in 1858 under Lord Derby as President of the Board of Control, but resigned office in a few weeks afterward on account of a controversy with his colleagues as to the treatment of the revolted subjects of the British crown in India after the cessation of the mutiny. In politics Lord Ellenborough acted with the Conservative party, and was a warm supporter of Italian unity. His title is inherited by his nephew, who is Colonel of the Sixty-sixth Britian regiment.

THOMAS L. SMITH.

Major Thomas L. Smith, one of our oldest government officials, died Dec. 4, after having served his country with fidelity and intelligence for nearly fifty years. Major Smith was born in the County of Dinwiddie, Virginia, in the year 1787, when America was only 12 years old. His ancestors were connected with the history of the country from its foundation, his father having been sent to France on a diplomatic mission, where he died. He was then brought up by his uncle, Prof. Granville B. Smith, at that time President of William and Mary College. In 1812 he was commissioned a Major in the regular army; resigning, he married an English lady, then in Philadelphia, celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments. He removed to New York, served in the Legislature of that State, was elected President of the City Bank, resigned, upon the personal solicitation of General Jackson, to accept the position of Registrar of the United States Treasury, finally arriving at the post of First Auditor, which he retained until his death. He possessed literary tastes of a high order, and was for many years a constant contributor to the press, in prose as well as poetry. He was the intimate friend of General Scott, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Benton, Preston, and was well known in Washington circles.

A Greenland Parliament.

It is pleasant to contemplate the change which has come over the Esquimaux of Greenland since the Christian missionaries first came among them. At the time when they overcame the Northmen, and occupied the country which a hardy Christian people had for a long while possessed in peace, they led a purely nomadic life, and dressed solely in the skins of wild beasts. Now they live in permanent communities, and have adopted the habits, and, in some measure, the custom of civilized men. Unlike many savage peoples, the introduction of the forms of civilization among them has not been attended with the usual corresponding mischief—a circumstance due, in a great measure, if not wholly, to the paternal care of the Danish Government, which, beginning with the first missionary, Hans Egede, in 1721, has been continued with much skill by his successors, and by none more conspicuously than Dr. Henry Rink, who has passed a considerable portion of his time in Greenland, and was, until lately, Royal Inspector for the southern districts.

The principal feature of Dr. Rink's administration is the Parliament of natives, and to the establishment of this arrangement its author has earned as much credit for skilled benevolence as he had before acquired for scientific explorations.

The idea of an Esquimaux Parliament struck me as something ludicrous when I first heard of it, but upon gaining an intimate acquaintance with its workings, I changed my mind, and became convinced that other Parliaments might imitate them with advantage.

Each little town or hunting station of the district is at liberty to send up a representative to a seat in the Parliament at Julianashaab, the number of representatives being twelve. The most important towns, beside the capital, are Nenortalik, Fredericksdal, Lichtenau, Igalliko, and Kraksiment.

The Parliament was in session during our stay, and I visited it as a privileged guest; for be it known the Julianashaab Parliament sits with closed doors. The Parliament House is not an imposing edifice. I should say its dimensions are about sixteen by twenty feet. It is one story high, is build of rough boards, lined on the inside and painted blue, and on the outside is plastered over with pitch. It has no lobby for the accommodation of people who come to the capital with axes for the public grindstone, and no committee-rooms for the better confusion of the public business.

In the middle of the one room, or hall, stood a plain pine table, with a plain bench on either side of it, and on each bench sit six Parliamentarians, dressed in seal-skin pantaloons and boots, and Guernsey frocks, across which there was a very large display of suspenders. Each Parliamentarian head was covered with a cap composed of the brightest kind of scarlet cloth, ornamented with a broad gilt band. The royal emblems were embroidered in front, and above these there was a golden bear, with a crown on his head, standing uncomfortably on his hind legs, to typify Greenland. There was a thirteenth cap at the head of the table, and this was worn by Mr. Anthon, pastor of Julianashaab, and President of Julianashaab Parliament *ex officio*.

The aggregate amount of dignity possessed by this Parliament was wonderful to see. To be sure the parliamentarians were somewhat impregnated with a fishy aroma, indicative of their nationality and calling; but neither the fishy aroma nor the dignity appeared to interfere with its transaction of business; on the contrary, they seemed to be working like beavers; and, indeed, they disposed of the matters brought before them with such an amazing degree of promptness that I fell to wondering whether dignity would not be a good thing to introduce in parliaments, congresses, assemblies, and such like things generally.

The first business was in form of a petition for relief. The petitioner stood there in person, looking the very picture of forlorn destitution. He stated that he had lost his canoe (kayak), and he produced evidence enough to show, without any swearing, false or otherwise, that it had been crushed and lost in the ice. The man, who had hardly clothes on his back to cover his nakedness, showed further that he had a wife and family who had no friends to assist them, and were entirely dependent upon himself for support. I thought it a doubtful support at best, and so appeared to think the Parliament, for they voted an order for a certain daily allowance. The next case was of a young hunter, whose kayak had been crushed by the ice, and who had not the means to build a new one. They voted him a loan. A third case was an old man, who received one dollar to buy a spear with; another was partly a loan and partly a gift to a man who had a family of girls, and required materials for an oomiak. Still another made application for and received assistance to bury a dead husband.—*From "The Old Norse Colonies in Greenland," by Dr. I. I. Hayes, in Harper's Magazine for December.*

Scarcity of Small Change in France.

From a Recent Paris Letter.

There is the greatest embarrassment throughout France in consequence of the want of small change. In a great many restaurants and cafes customers are required to pay before they are served. Knaves had been in the habit of going there and presenting a one-hundred franc or five-hundred franc in payment of the bill. With gold at its present premium, it was cheaper to the master to lose the debt than to specie for paper. In some quarters of Paris the tradesmen give their I. O. U. for change. One goes to a grocer, he gives his I. O. U.; one presents this I. O. U. to a baker of the neighborhood, and he deducts the amount of his debt and gives his I. O. U. for the balance; one presents the baker's I. O. U. to the vintner, who, in turn, deducts his sale from the I. O. U., and gives his own I. O. U. for the balance. One returns in season to the grocer, who deducts the amount of merchandise sold from the I. O. U., and gives his I. O. U. for the balance. The holders of these I. O. U.'s send them to the signers as soon as they have 20f. or 25f. or 100f. worth. The signer gives a bank note for them. But when wages to workmen are to be paid the embarrassment is indescribable. Trade is checked every way by these obstacles. The Government and the Bank of France have been appealed to in vain to issue small notes. They have refused. The consequence is every town in France has its own local notes. In St. Denis and other places the manufacturers have issued notes on their joint responsibility. Here the Comptoir d'Escompte is going to issue small notes, guaranteed by itself, and seven other great joint stock companies, such as the Credit Foncier, &c. The amount to be issued here will be $2,000,000, and the notes will be for $1 and $2; but, as this sum is entirely too small, and these denominations are entirely too large for the requirements of business here, there is little doubt the former will be increased and the latter diminished. The government were offered, a few days since, $24,000,000 in small change, upon condition the government gave Treasury bonds having two years to run and carrying 6 per cent interest, and allowed the sellers 2 per cent commission on the sales. The government (as the public think, unwisely,) declined the offer. The $24,000,000 are still in market, but at higher prices. The mints are coining gold, silver, and copper coins as rapidly as their machinery (which is neither extensive nor perfect) allow. The embarrassment seems to be as great as ever, and cannot cease until we have paper money in abundance, and for 1c, 2c, and even 50c.

ICE TOOLS.

ICE TOOLS.
Edwin Hunt & Sons,
146 MICHIGAN-AV.,
near Monroe-st.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye.
The writer of this saw, last week, a man whose hair had been turned six colors, save bright purple, by a promiscuous hair dye. Cristadoro's Liquid Hair Dye, on the contrary, always imparts a natural black or brown, and improves the condition of the fibres. Sold everywhere. Manufactory, 68 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

WATCHES.

Holiday Presents!
ELGIN WATCHES.
Full-plate Movements, adjusted to temperature, in Gold or Silver Cases, for Gents' use.
The B. W. Raymond, H. Z. Culver, and H. H. Taylor movements are especially recommended.
The LADY ELGIN, in Gold Hunting, enamelled, or engraved case, continues the most popular watch for ladies' use yet offered for sale. No more charming present could be made than one of these beautiful time pieces.
The ELGIN WATCHES, of style and price according to taste and purse, are for sale by all Chicago Jewellers.
No movements retailed by the Company.
The Elgin Illustrated Almanac for 1872 has just been received from the Aldine Press, and is in the hands of Chicago Jewellers for presentation to their customers. It will also be forwarded by mail to any address upon application to
National (Elgin) Watch Co.,
Cor. Green & Washington-sts.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 26, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an Act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the twentieth day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the SECOND SERIES, Act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

COUPON—SECOND SERIES.

$50—No. [illegible] to No. 10775, both inclusive.
$100—No. 13001 to No. [illegible], both inclusive.
$500—No. 7963 to No. 16179, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 11123 to No. 27443, both inclusive.
$16,000,000

REGISTERED.

$50—No. 608 to No. 840, both inclusive.
$100—No. 5080 to No. 5091, both inclusive.
$500—No. 2484 to No. 2858, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 11200 to No. 13130, both inclusive.
$5,000—No. 3408 to No. 4102, both inclusive.
$10,000—No. 3900 to No. 4774, both inclusive.
$4,000,000
$20,000,000

Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are Coupon Bonds and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are Registered Bonds.

Coupon Bonds of the Act of February 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the SECOND, third, and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "LOAN DIVISION," Secretary's Office, and all Registered Bonds should be "assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

The bonds specified in the notice of December 7 will be paid upon presentation, together with all interest due.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

COUNTY ORDERS CASHED.
APPLY TO
A. C. GREENEBAUM,
46 West Randolph-st.,
UP STAIRS.

Cash Advances.
I am prepared to advance on pork, or other products to be sold here or East. [illegible] S. HUBBARD, 104 West Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Contractors, Carpenters, and Builders.
We shall be prepared to furnish any length of heavy Joists and Timber, in any quantity, at reasonable prices, about the 1st of January next. Orders are respectfully solicited.
JOHN D. GARDINER & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers, 320 Lumber-st.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO, Dec. 9, 1871.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this association, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at its Banking House, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m.
By order of the Board of Directors.
M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

Grand Duke Alexis.
A splendid tinted lithograph of the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, of Russia, will be given away to all persons calling for it, at the TEA STORE of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., 114 West Washington-st.

25c. CORNS. 25c.
DR. STEPHENS, 121 West Washington-st., 8 to 2; 89 Twenty-second-st., 4 to 8. All Right Salve for corns, 25c per box. Druggists have it.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS.
The undersigned are receiving by weekly steamer a full assortment of the most desirable brands of Havana Cigars. Their stock is large and thoroughly assorted, enabling them at all times to fill orders promptly, with the freshest and most desirable goods, and at the lowest prices. Price lists will be forwarded on application. The following brands are among those which they receive regularly:
La Rosa de Santiago, Partagas, Cabanas, Flor del Fumar, Pizarro, Flor de Lasa, Espanola, C. Gonzales, Henry Clay, Aguila de Oro, Ingenuidad, Churruca, Intimidad, Upmann, La Reserva, Aclaracion, Aguila Universal, Legitimidad, Excepcion, Murias, [illegible]
PARK & TILFORD,
921 and 923 Broadway.
New York, Aug. 1, 1871.

CARRIAGES.

WM. D. ROGERS. JOSEPH MOORE, JR.
WM. D. ROGERS & CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1846.
ORIGINAL AND ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
Rogers' Fine Pleasure Carriages.
Elegant Carriages of every description, in stock and built to order, including SULKEYS, SKELETON and LIGHT TROTTING WAGONS.
FINEST FINISH, NEWEST STYLES, and UNEQUALLED DURABILITY.
Drawings and Specifications mailed when solicited.
Warerooms, 1009 & 1011 Chestnut-st; Manufactory, Thirteenth and Parrish-sts.
SUCCEEDING
GEO. W. WATSON & CO.,
(Retired.)
PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

OLD NEWSPAPERS
FOR SALE AT
Tribune Office,
15 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE.
A very desirable lot for church purposes, on the corner of Thirty-eighth-st. and Michigan-av., 75 to 150 feet front.
R. C. STONE, 493 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Cause and Cure of Consumption.
The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. [illegible]
... I was myself cured by this treatment of the worst kind of consumption, and have lived to get fat and hearty these many years ... I have cured thousands since, and very many have been cured by this treatment whom I have never seen.
About the 1st of January I expect to take possession of my new building at the northeast corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., where I shall be pleased to give advice to all who may require it.
Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.
J. H. SCHENCK, M. D., Philadelphia.
Price of Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.50 per bottle or $7.50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.
For sale by Druggists in the Northwest generally.

"Prepare for the Cholera."
Nobody should be without a bottle of
"BOKER'S BITTERS."
Since an experience of more than [illegible] years has proved them to be BY FAR THE BEST AND MOST EFFICACIOUS STOMACH BITTERS, as well as very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses.
L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, 66 Liberty-st., New York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond-st., New York.

BANKING.

Real Estate Loan and Trust Co.
SAVINGS BANK.
SOUTH SIDE OFFICE
685 Wabash-av.
WEST SIDE OFFICE
121 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.
[illegible]
B. A. BRIGGS, Vice President.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of said Bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, between the hours of 2 and 3 p. m.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
[illegible]